

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER



THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

For 1908

The Best Christmas Present
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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

DISEASE CAN BE CURED WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE

Nature's Laws are Equal to All Needs and Requirements of Man
Under All Conditions, Whether Sick or Well.



This cut shows how the Magnetic waves from the VEST, which is one of the most powerful shields we manufacture, envelop the entire trunk of the body and saturate the patient with powerful Magnetic vibrations. The VEST contains over 800 powerful Magnetic storage batteries constantly radiating over 800 streams of Magnetic energy into the vital organs and nerve centers, keeping the patient continually bathed in a stream of this revitalizing force. We make shields for every part of the body, all described in our new book "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH." This book FREE to all who send descriptions of their cases.

We make this statement just as broad, sweeping and all-inclusive as we know how.

Man's ability to cure disease is limited only to the extent of his knowledge of nature's laws.

When we say that disease can be cured without the use of medicine, we mean every word we say. Every word of it is true. We know it to be true because in the past quarter of a century we have proved it to our own satisfaction and to the satisfaction of thousands of others.

We are constantly on the lookout for other diseases to prove it on. We prove it to anybody—in fact, we want to prove it to everybody. We do not care what the disease is, nor how severe it is, nor how many other diseases are complicated with it. We can show you parallel cases that have been cured by the famous Thacher Magnetic Shields, and these cases are sound and well to-day as living monuments to the grand revitalizing power of Magnetism.

These Magnetic Shields keep the body bathed in a constant stream of Magnetism, which floods the system with its life and energy.

Patients are often told that they have incurable diseases. We want to tell you right here that nearly all of these cases can be cured, and we can prove it to you. More than seventy-five per cent. of all the patients that we have cured were first given up as beyond all hope of cure, and they have been made sound and well by applying Magnetism according to scientific instructions.

All we ask of you is to send us a full statement of your case so that we may give it careful study, and we will advise you fully by letter just what can be done for you, and how it can be done.

We will agree to tell you all about it and prove to you by evidence that cannot be denied, that all we say is true.

We will point you to cases of paralysis, consumption, diabetes, Bright's disease, locomotor ataxia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, tumors, nervous prostration, obesity, and a hundred and one other diseases that are called incurable. We can show you the most incontestable proof that we have cured them.

We have cured these cases after they had been given up to die.

When you write, don't be afraid that we are going to try to sell you something. We know that if we can prove to your satisfaction all we say, you will want the Thacher Magnetic Shields without any urging from us, because we prove that they will do just what we say they will do. There is nothing else on earth to take their place, and do as much as they can do. Read the evidence in these letters from grateful patrons who have been cured.

SUCH EVIDENCE IS INDISPUTABLE.

A COMPLETE PHYSICAL WRECK, CURED BY DR. THACHER'S MAGNETIC SHIELDS AFTER 7 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Dr. Thacher, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: In August, 1896, I was in Reading, Pa., with a refrigerator carload of fish. I took a severe cold from going in and out of the car during extreme hot weather. The cold settled in my back, and for seven long years I suffered with pain and untold agony in my back, so severe that I could hardly keep still day or night. I tried all kinds of medicine, was treated by the best physicians in Wilmington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, made several trips to Virginia, where I was treated by specialists in Norfolk and other places. None of them did me any good. They simply took my money. I suffered untold misery and grew worse all the time, until I became a physical wreck, thinking I would have to die. My hair fell out, and I was totally bald on the top of my head. I was pale and thin, could not keep warm during moderate weather, and my feet would get cold in a room where the temperature was seventy degrees. I was so weak I could scarcely walk.

I saw your advertisement in a magazine, and wrote to you and purchased one of your magnetic belts, with a head cap and insoles. In one night the magnetic belt took all the pain out of my back, and I have never felt it since. Later I purchased a full set of shields, and they have made a new man of me. I have gained in weight, my hair has grown in, and I feel stronger than I have felt for twenty years, so I can work almost day and night without feeling tired. I have an appetite like I used to have when I was a boy. I believe that if I had not secured your shields when I did I would soon have gone to Davy Jones' "locker." Very respectfully yours,

C. M. MURDEN, 119 King St., Wilmington, Del.

A CASE OF DIABETES GIVEN UP AS INCURABLE.

Dr. Thacher, Chicago, Ill.

New Buffalo, Mich., Aug. 17, 1906.

Dear Doctor Thacher: It is with great pleasure and a heart full of gratitude that I write you telling you of the good your Shields have done for me. When I visited you and purchased the Wide Belt and Lower Leggings I was "all in" with that awful disease, Diabetes. Medical doctors had all failed to do me any good, and I was fast

going to that everlasting resting place, the grave, but the hour I put on your Shields a great change came to me, and it caused me to right about face. I began to feel better at once, and began to put on flesh, and to-day am rapidly recovering from that awful disease, and have set the mark to live to be seventy-five years old. I feel like shouting the good news from the housetops, and am doing all I can to show people the way to the one great cure for all the diseases man is heir to. May the great Creator who helps us all in time of need aid you in carrying the great cure, Magnetism, to all the world is the best wish of your friend,

N. C. BERRY.

P. S.—Refer all sick and suffering to me, and I will tell them of the great cure for all diseases—Magnetism.

SERIOUS COMPLICATION OF LUNG, STOMACH AND KIDNEY TROUBLE—A MARVELOUS CHICAGO RECOVERY.

Dr. Thacher.

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering fifteen years with stomach troubles, although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse, until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so very weak I could hardly walk across the floor, and not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not so severe I would try to read, but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I could not live another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper, which read, "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought, "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago to-day I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggings and Insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved; in a week, very much better; in three weeks, entirely cured.

Words cannot express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is to-day.

Yours respectfully, MRS. O. RAY, 993 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

We have thousands of just such letters. They come unsolicited in every mail every day in the year. People write to us from Maine to California, stating they have been cured of diseases that had been considered incurable. Do not be discouraged. Do not give up hope—no matter if you have been told your trouble could not be cured. Investigate our claims. It is a duty you owe yourself. All we ask is for you to write us a full and complete description of your case and let us PROVE TO YOU THAT WE CAN CURE YOU. We will send you free of charge our new book, "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH," by C. I. Thacher, M. D., containing most valuable information on this subject, and we will advise you just what application of MAGNETISM will be required to cure your case. Write us fully to-day and we will take the same careful pains to advise you as if you could call at the office and see us in person.

WARM FEET

The greatest comfort and luxury of modern days; magnetic fire under your feet the greatest life protector known; your feet keep warm all the time, even if standing in water, snow and ice. A pair of Foot-Batteries, the smallest shield we make, worn in the shoes, will convince the most doubting skeptic of the curative value of Magnetism. \$1.00 per pair or three pair for \$2.00 for single power. \$2.00 per pair or three pair for \$4.00 for double power. Send size of shoe when ordering Foot-Batteries.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., Inc.,

Suite 197, 169 Wabash Ave.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

This department is established by the editor for the benefit of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower who have land, houses, tools, farm products or anything else to sell. The special rate is six cents per word. No display advertisements will be run in this department, or at this rate. Not more than three words of the first line to be in full faced type. Minimum space two lines or 15 words. Maximum space 12 lines. Minimum charge, \$1.00. Cash must accompany all orders for classified advertisements. Copy must reach us by the 20th of the month preceding the month you wish the "ad" to appear. Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—168 acres good fruit land near Mobile, Alabama. A bargain. Write for particulars. J. R. Penn, Sandusky, O.

NEW JERSEY FARMS—Highly productive, well located farms for the farmer who wishes to combine business with good home surroundings. Send for lists. A. W. Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM will be sacrificed to effect quick sale. Address "Bargain," care Green's Fruit Grower.

SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE—Quickly for cash. The only system of its kind in the world. You get results, not promises. No retaining fees. Booklet free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 546 Brace Block, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Large city lots in suburbs of Green Cove Springs, one of the best patronized resorts in Florida, 20 miles south of Jacksonville on St. John's river; lots in residence section of city for a short time from \$75 to \$150 each. Lots 75x200 feet and 100x275, or will be subdivided to suit. Will exchange six of these lots for poultry. Write for plot of city and full particulars. M. H. Pride, Box 163, Green Cove Springs, Florida.

FOR SALE

MILCH GOATS—Pure-bred Swiss Toggenburg and Spanish Malta; young stock for sale from America's best imported milch goats. G. H. Wickersham, 1240 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Eggs in season, \$3.00 for 11. Mrs. Henry Tipton, Versailles, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Bourbon Red Turkeys, African Geese, Rouen Ducks, Silver Laced Wyandottes. Box 298, J. F. Royce, Naperville, Ill.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Extra stock. Bargain prices. We are headquarters. T. K. Massie, Tophet, W. Va.

DUROCS—30 Fine Fall pigs. Pedigreed Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons cheap. Write quick. Sereno Weeks, De Graff, Ohio.

"THE BREED THAT LAYS IS THE BREED THAT PAYS." Pure bred Single Comb White Leghorns. Best layers. Stock for sale. Write us before placing your order elsewhere. White Leghorn Poultry Yards Co., Route 6, Waterville, New York.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—White Rocks, White Indian Games, White Leghorns; choice, selected pens; single sittings or by the hundred; also white Holland Turkey. Order now. Kirby Orchard Co., Covert, Mich.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Winners Choice stock for exhibition and breeding, shipped on approval, 100 fine cockerels, \$2.90 each. Folder and price list free. Ferris Poultry Farm, 558 North Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

REGISTERED Large Improved Yorkshires. English, Canadian, United States breeding. Cottage Hill Farm, Coloma, Mich.

PURE-BRED Registered Holstein Yearling Bull for sale. Price, \$75. Highly bred. Pedigree and photograph on application. Madison Cooper, 120 Court street, Watertown, N. Y.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

THE THOMAS CONVERTIBLE BROODER is the most practical brooder in the world; is revolutionizing old methods; instantly changed from single to double; make it yourself; plans and specifications fifty cents; money returned if misrepresented; red stamp for booklet, giving valuable facts. Thomas, 27 Bedford Court, Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—100 fine envelopes, note heads, bill heads, statements, tags, business or visiting cards printed to suit and mailed for 50 cents. E. L. French, Bedford, Mass.

CUTAWAY ORCHARD DISC HARROWS. Extension. Reversible; best tool ever used in orchard or fruit. One and two horses. Fruit Growers Specialties. Catalogue. E. G. Mendenhall, Box 303, Kimmundly, Ill.

JAPANESE CRYSTALIZED PERFUME. Recipe for 10c silver. (no stamps). Formula expert, F. Shaw, 88 State street, Auburn, N. Y.

GIVE YOUR CHILD a kid and have a menagerie—cutest, cleanest pet; or, (for profit), a pair of Berkshire pigs. Write Griggs, Trouton, Pa.

YOUR SWEETHEART AND FRIENDS will appreciate your letters on paper bearing your embossed initial. Handsome and up-to-date. Enough for 25 long letters postpaid for 25c (silver). Dep't A. Gardner Manufacturing Company, Webster, St. Louis, Mo.

COLD STORAGE is the best way of keeping fruit—everybody knows that. You may think that the cost of a plant is greater than you can afford. Investigate the Gravity Brine System. Better results than with a refrigerating machine; lower first cost; absolute safety against break down. Madison Cooper Co., No. 120 Court street, Watertown, N. Y.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, President and Treas. JOHN W. BALL, Secretary.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

R. E. BURLEIGH, Advertising Manager.

Price 50 cents per year, if paid in advance.

Office, Corner South and Highland Avenues.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any swindling advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by any advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. in these pages.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Did you ever stop to consider that although you are living in the upper rooms of your dwelling house you are constantly breathing the air from your cellar? No, perhaps you have never considered this as a fact, but it is true for the air from the cellar is constantly coming up through the floor into the living rooms above. If you have a furnace in your cellar, the air from your cellar may pass through the rooms of your house even to the attic. Taking this view of the question you can see how important it is to have your house cellar thoroughly cleared out at once. The house cellar should in fact be overhauled and cleared of rubbish every two weeks during the year. There are about 100,000 cellars in this country in which there are decayed fruits, vegetables and other rubbish which imperils the health of the family living above. The house cellar should be kept as light and as well ventilated as possible, and the cellar walls should be whitewashed once a year. You will be surprised how much lighter your cellars will be if they are whitewashed.

Protecting the Rose Bushes.—The roses usually grown out doors are half hardy at Rochester, N. Y. This means that they need a little protection. I usually bank up about each rose bush with earth one foot. If I can protect one foot of the growth of these bushes from winter killing, it is all the wood I care about preserving. If it is too late to bank up with earth, make a bank around each rose bush of stable manure, which will answer the same purpose.

The Youngest Child.—The tendency of humanity has been to favor the first born. In the earliest days recorded in history, and in the Bible, we hear of the first born inheriting the larger part of the family wealth. The tendency has been to regard the first born as the stronger or more intellectual member of the family, but often it occurs that the youngest member of the family is the talented one. This is true of Coleridge, James Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, Balzac, George Elliot, Napoleon the Great, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Rembrandt, Rubens, Sid Edward Landseer, Joshua Reynolds, and Wagner, Mozart, Schumann, and Schubert, the great musical composers.

I have never regretted eating too little, but I have regretted eating too much. Overeating has killed more people than overdrinking.

There are lots of honest men this year. We read in the papers about bad people, but travel where we will, the country is full of good men, good boys and girls. The telegraph dispatches say nothing about these good boys, girls, men and women. It is only the acts of wicked people, murderers, the robbers and others that are telegraphed widely over the country, and published so that all who will may read. There are living in this country about 100,000,000 people. Among this large number, there are a few who are dishonest, vicious and depraved. But how many do you suppose there are of this bad class in a thousand of our population? My opinion is that there are not over two or three vicious people to the thousand.

Prayer gives serenity, calmness, peace, trust, after the anxieties of expectancy, the exultations of success, the agonies of sorrow and bereavement.

Everything a Part of God.—There are people who believe that God is a part of everything he has created. These believers are called pantheists. According to their view every stone, rock, stump, tree, horse, cow, cat, dog, man, woman or child is a part of the Great Creator. They also believe that the earth and the stars, sun, moon are all a part of the Deity. One of Christ's sayings recently discovered, says, "Raise the stone and I am there." Consider for a moment what would occur if we all believed this to be true. If we believed that our cats, dogs, chickens, horses and cows were each a part, even a very small part of God, would we not treat them with greater kindness and consideration? There is much suffering in this world which cannot be avoided, but on the other hand there is much suffering that can be avoided. My object in writing this is to urge the readers of Green's Fruit Grower to be kind to everything.

Burne-Jones once wrote that the fool has three laughs. He laughs at what is good, at what is bad and at what he does not understand.

Does This Mean You?

A number of subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower are owing us for subscriptions. Simply pin \$1.00 to the attached order blank, mail it at Green's risk, and get Green's Fruit Grower for 3 years. After marking off the time you have already received Green's Fruit Grower, we will credit you for the balance of the 3 years and send you a postal card stating just when your subscription will expire.

Will you favor us by sending in your renewal at once, as we need the money NOW. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

C. A. GREEN, Editor.

PLEASE RENEW MY SUBSCRIPTION

Name
(Sign Here)
Post Office
County State
I enclose herewith \$1.00 for which please credit me for 3 years' subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, and send me a postal card stating just when the 3 years will expire.
To the Publishers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

CUT ICE

MADE

IN

THREE

SIZES.

With the Dorch Double Row

Ice Plow We guarantee it will

cut more than 20 men sawing by

hand. Cakes are cut uniform,

of any size and thickness. One

man and a horse will cut more ice in

a day than the ordinary farmer and dairy

man can use. You can cut for others and

make the price of our plow in two days use.

Ask for catalogue and introductory prices.

JOHN DORSCH & SONS 260 WELLS ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS

and send 4 Huggy Wheels, Steel Tire on, \$8.75

4th Rubber Tires, \$15.20. 1 mfg. wheels \$4.40 in.

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catalogue. Learn how to buy direct. Repair Wheels, \$5.50.

Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. M. BOOTH, Cincinnati, O.

WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT

sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c.

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Consolidated Portrait Co., 230-74 W. Adams St., Chicago.

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A SAMPLE of the Inkless Pen will be mailed upon receipt

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2941

Hillside Farm, Friendship, Elk Prince,

Livestock and all other kinds of CALICO

and Premium Articles. Sample Album

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Small stamp. OHIO GARD COMPANY, CAZDE, OHIO.

AGENTS \$103.50 per month

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V. C. Gleason, Columbus, O., sold 72

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Good schools, ideal climate. Write for list No. 6.

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Instant relief and positive

cure. Trial treatment

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\$100 PER MONTH and Expenses

Good man in each county to represent and advertise MAIL

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WANTED

at once; Distributing Managers to represent

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per month and expenses. SAUNDERS CO.,

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the Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin,

Guitar, Banjo, Cornet. Expert teaching by

mail, the Best and Cheapest in the world, really free. Send

for booklet. National School of Music, New Bedford, Mass.

DISTRIBUTERS WANTED—For Circulairs and Sam-

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6&7

BOOKS OF MOSES, Egyptian Secrets, Black Art,

also Mineral Kolls. Circular 2c.

J. H. ENDERS, 2041 Buas St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Farmers' Sons Wanted

with knowledge of farm

stock and fair education to work in an office, \$60 a month with

advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable.

Branch offices of the association are being established in each

state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary

Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

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I want to tell all who are afflicted

with asthma what cured me after 46

years of suffering. Send your name

and address and learn of something for

which you will be grateful the rest of your life

G. F. ALEXANDER, 461 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

DEATH TO REEVES

A VETERAN SPECIES

15 years sale. One to two cans

will cure Heaves. \$1.00 per

can. Of dealers, or express

prepaid. Send for booklet.

The New York Herald Co., Toledo, O.

POPULAR SHEET MUSIC 12c PER COPY.

Arrah Wannah—Blue Bell—Bullfrog and Cool-

Cheyenne—Happy Heine—Jola—Laughing Water

—Starlight—Would You Care—Waiting at the

Church—Cavellier Rusticama: Fifth Nocturne—

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Spring Song. Send 2c postage for FREE

CATALOG. American Music Co., 66-89 Leonard

Street, New York, N. Y.

Make More Money on Fruit

Everyone who grows fruit should be interested in getting MORE PROFIT from his FRUIT Crops

The Fruit-Grower

St. Joseph, Missouri

is a handsomely illustrated monthly. Treats of fruit growing, gardening, poultry raising, on a large or small scale. Every farmer needs it. \$1 a year, but will be sent 3 months FREE on trial if you will notify us to stop or subscribe after trial.

The Fruit-Grower, Box F, St. Joseph, Missouri

WHAT A BANKER SAYS ABOUT US

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$1,000,000
The Traders National Bank
Rochester, N. Y.
November 29, 1907.
To whom it may concern:
I take great pleasure in saying that I consider Green's Nursery Company entirely reliable, a house of many years' standing, and with undoubted business integrity and honesty.
I believe any merchandise purchased from them will be found strictly according to contract, and true to name.
We have known the officers for many years past, and our business relations have been entirely satisfactory. The company has ample capital for the business done, and we take pleasure in most heartily recommending them to anyone desiring to purchase trees, shrubbery or other nursery stock.
Very truly yours,
HENRY C. BREWSTER, President.

CLASSIFIED—MISCELLANEOUS

EVERY MAN, make his own Malt Liquors; we tell you how. Hampton, Pittstown, N. J.

APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS PRESENT. Imported—Stereoscope, including Dozen Parisian Art, Sceneries, Photographic Views, pleasing amusement, Pocket Carton, postpaid complete, 39c; (stamps taken); 1000 Foreign Postage Stamps, 24c. Continental Stationery House, Wholesale Novelty Dealers, 1773-1775 N. 53rd St., Philadelphia. Christmas catalogue for stamp.



Green's Offer

Farm and Fireside Vick's Magazine Green's Fruit Grower

All Three Magazines One Year for 75 Cents.

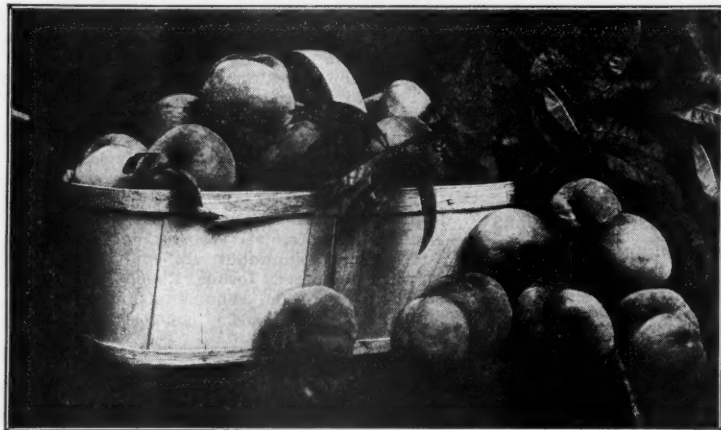
FARM AND FIRESIDE is one of the foremost farm publications. It has a high reputation throughout the country and has been published for many years. It has departments devoted to the Garden, Household, and every feature of Farm Life. It is published every two weeks throughout the year (24 numbers).

VICK'S MAGAZINE was established by James Vick at Rochester many years ago, and has long had a reputation for its interest in Flower Culture, Home Decoration, and Gardening.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION speaks for itself. It has been improved each year in the 27 years of its history.

It will be better during the coming year than ever before.

Here you have Green's offer, which is, that the above three publications will be mailed postpaid one year to any address in the United States for 75c. Canadian subscribers must send 72 cents extra for postage on the three publications.



BASKET OF PEACHES, TAKEN BY OUR PHOTOGRAPHER—EUGENE J. HALL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find 75c. I accept Green's offer. Please enter my name for the three publications one year. Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion, Vick's Magazine, Farm and Fireside.

Name

Place

State

Please begin all three papers with the number.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

This Issue Contains Many Special Articles on Poultry.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

Published Monthly—Price, 50 Cents a Year.

Volume 27.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1907.

Number 12.



The Pheasant a young bird recently introduced into this country, which may be bred successfully in confinement.

Farm Stock Journal.

About Pheasants.—“Most people who try pheasants are not very successful with them. A few I have known have had excellent results. One lady's pheasants did well when she gave them her personal attention, but not at all well for the man who looked after her poultry,” says “Farm Poultry.” “A pair of pheasants would require a run at least several rods long. They seem to do better in long narrow runs, probably because they can get to a distance from a visitor which they feel is safe easier in such a run than in one of the same area that was nearer square. They have to be kept in a covered run, and not many people will be overgenerous with yard room if they have to wire it overhead, so the long narrow run seems the most economical and at the same time the best for the birds. Their runs should be shaded, and should be as secluded as possible. There is a good profit in raising them if one is successful, but they cannot be grown in confinement with large numbers together; hence it is advisable not to undertake a large production. They work in well with poultry when the location is favorable. Golden pheasants are a handsome variety, and one of the most popular. They are rated more difficult to breed and rear than the Silvers, but they bring much better prices.”

See illustration of pheasants on this page.—C. A. Green.

The main station bulletin No. 144 says that there is nothing gained in cracking corn for poultry. Whole corn is just as desirable as cracked corn. Therefore why go to the expense of paying one-tenth more for cracked corn when it is no better in any way?

A Bit of Pheasant History.

Pheasants are supposed to have come originally from Asia, although they were known in Greece and France many centuries ago, and were introduced by the Romans into England, where they have since flourished on the wild pasture lands and in the extensive game preserves. They were early under legal protection, and were artificially reared and fattened by breeders selected by the royalty. Pheasant shooting from time immemorial has been one of the favorite sports of the English huntsman.

A few years ago Mongolian pheasants in considerable numbers were turned loose in several western New York counties, and under the protection of a game law forbidding killing them until the season of 1910 they have increased quite rapidly, especially in the counties of Genesee and Livingston.

There is a wide difference of opinion among farmers relative to the economic value of these birds. Some hold that the vast amount of weed seed and insects they consume amply pays for all the grain they eat. Others regard them as of doubtful value. In the farming districts remote from the towns and Italian settlements they have become almost as tame as chickens, feeding with the barnyard fowls in winter time. When the hunting season opens three years hence, it is believed that hunting them with dog and gun will be little better sport than shooting chickens in the farmers' yard.—Farm Stock Journal.

A young bride was told she had a model husband. The day after she was married she looked in the dictionary and found that “model” was defined as “a small imitation of the real thing.”

Poultry Standards.

At the American Poultry Association recently held in Niagara Falls the question came to a discussion, whether in the established American standard of the various breeds utility had found its proper consideration as compared with beauty, says T. Greiner in “Farm and Fireside.”

The membership of the association undoubtedly consists almost wholly of fanciers and “breeders,” and their ideal is the “show bird” which can win prizes. A few of the members seem to realize, however, that for every fancier there are a thousand poultry-keeping farmers who raise poultry for their eggs and their meat, and do not understand the standard nor care particularly about perfection in color. One speaker mentioned a certain penciled Wyandotte hen, perfect as to standard, which took the prize at every show, but produced no eggs. He called attention to the Rhode Island Red hen which came into popular favor and demand long before she was recognized by the standard and the fancier, and this simply because she produced the goods, in large number of eggs and meat qualities.

For the established standard, however it was claimed that utility points are provided for, that the hen which has the typical shape and other characteristics given by the standard is also the utility hen, producing the eggs and the meat, and that even the color of the bird has much to do with its market value.

The “judges” decided in favor of the advocates of the established standard; but the truth, it seems to me, lies in the middle. Every observing poultry raiser knows how seldom we find in our flocks

a “perfect bird.” A hen or rooster without a blemish, however slight, is a rare bird indeed. Even while we value utility above everything else, and are after eggs and meat stock, yet we at the same time desire to have our fowls as handsome and perfect as possible, and for that reason we continuously “weed out” the faulty specimens. We don't want the barren hen, or the fowl that has a poor carcass, no matter how beautiful her color or appearance; but we like to have our good layers and good meat producers “show off” to best advantage, and all in one flock of the same general type and appearance.

While color may not count much in this respect, yet we know that our neighbors or chance customers from other places will be much more willing to pay a good price for “eggs for hatching,” or for breeding stock of the particular breed we are working with, when we have birds that conform to the established standard and the type, and are reasonably perfect in color, as well as in shape and other points. As for me, I like to combine good color and beauty in general with utility in my fowls.

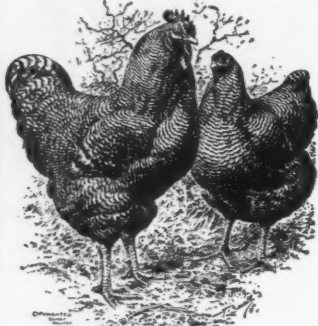
The method of preserving eggs in water-glass which Green's Fruit Grower has recommended so long has proved to be a success. The United States Department of Agriculture has now given it the stamp of approval. It is undoubtedly the best method of preserving eggs, is economical and desirable in every way. If you desire further information on this subject address the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for the bulletin on poultry and the preservation of eggs.



Some Standard Breeds of Poultry

Prepared for Green's Fruit Grower from U. S. Farmers' Bulletin,
No. 51, Washington, D. C.

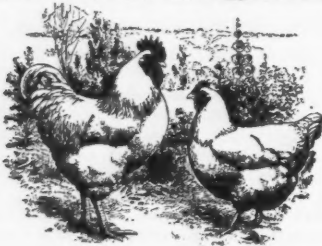
Plymouth Rocks are the most popular of all breeds of poultry as a general purpose fowl. The Barred variety is the best known and its history dates back over a quarter of a century. Various breeds were used in its making, the belief being general that it originally came from a cross between the American Dominique and the Black Java. They have kept their good qualities under all conditions and surroundings, seldom disappointing in generous egg production and toothsome flesh, steady setters, kind mothers, good and industrious foragers. They have fine form and are suggestive of "a go between,"



Barred Plymouth Rocks.

between a large and small breed. Their flesh is close grained with yellow skin and legs, small boned and average five to eight pounds when dressed. Standard weights are: males 9-12 lbs.; females 7-12 lbs. Their graceful figure, upright carriage, and active nature, endear them to all as a fancier's fowl. It requires much skill to breed for color; two matings are generally used. Barred Plymouth Rocks are of a grayish white color, each feather regularly crossed by narrow, parallel bars of dark blue black rows of distinct lines throughout the entire length of the feather, and showing on the down, or under color, of the feathers. They belong to the American class.

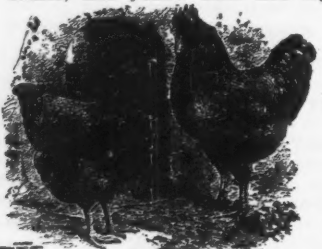
White Plymouth Rocks resemble the Barred in every particular except color. They are white in plumage throughout. They are one of the most popular white breeds. They are as large, strong and vigorous as the Barred variety and being pure white, will breed much more uniform in color. They lay especially well in winter and their eggs are large



White Plymouth Rocks.

in size, of brown color and excellent quality. The absence of dark pin feathers and the rich, yellow skin covering a plump, meaty body, makes them an attractive fowl to market. The chicks come from the shell strong and hardy, grow rapidly and mature early. They are a desirable fowl for table use. Standard males 9-12 lbs.; females 7-12 lbs.

Buff Plymouth Rocks are handsomer than their Barred or White cousins. They possess the same general characteristics with the exception of color. They grow large, have nice well rounded bodies, and yellow skin and legs.



Buff Plymouth Rocks.

The standard weights are the same as the Barred and White. In color the Buff variety is a clear golden buff uniform in shade. The buff should extend

to the under color as much as possible, the deeper the better.

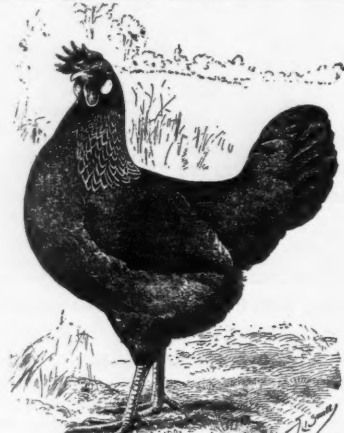
Buff Leghorns are beautiful fowls and will win their way wherever bred. Buff colored birds have many admirers and those who have bred them are pro-



Buff Leghorns.

nounced in praise of their quality. Besides having the general characteristics of the Leghorn type the Buff Leghorn cock has a plumage of an even shade of red golden buff throughout. The under color is a slightly lighter shade but even in color throughout. White and black feathers are objectionable. The hen is of the same color as the cock. They are quite a new variety but are becoming popular. They are the same shade and style as the Brown and White but larger in size, and therefore more desirable. They lay fully as many, but larger eggs, than the other varieties. They are stylish and present a handsome appearance.

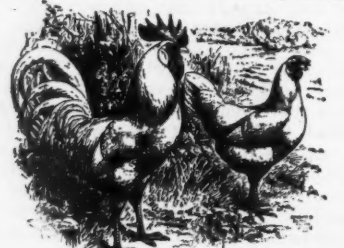
Brown Leghorns are one of the prettiest of the Leghorn varieties but they are the most difficult of all to breed to feather. They have merited the confidence of poultry lovers for a long time; their hardy constitution for withstanding rough usage and promiscuous inbreeding has not effaced their charac-



Single Comb Brown Leghorn.

teristics. They are a fixed variety and their merits are noticeable from the newly hatched chick to the oldest specimen. The prevailing color of the hens is brown, the back is dark brown penciled with lighter brown; the breast is a dark salmon brown shaded off to a lighter color on the upper part of the body, with large single comb drooping to one side, white ear lobes, and bright yellow legs. The cock is black on breast, deep bay red on hackle and each feather should have a streak of black in center. Back and saddle a deep bay red, bill black. Chicks feather out very fast and grow rapidly, and mature at an early age.

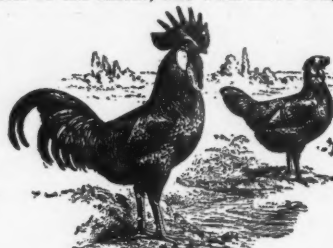
White Leghorns are the most generally bred of the Leghorn varieties; it is, no doubt, the most advantageous to breed for profit, and the easiest to raise on the farm. Being of one color in plumage, these birds are more successfully raised and cared for than the parti-colored varieties. Their plumage



Single Comb White Leghorns.

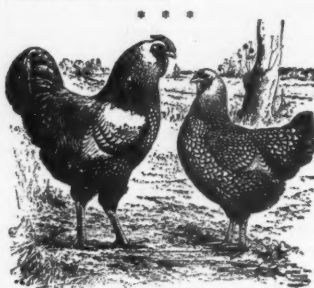
is pure white throughout, and feathers other than white will disqualify them. It has been a matter of much speculation as to which variety of Leghorns is the most prolific in egg production. This is a difficult question to adjust properly to the satisfaction of the specialty breeders, but from a conservative standpoint, it is generally conceded that the Whites have slightly the advantage over the others. The rose comb White Leghorns are identical with the single comb varieties, except that the comb is rose in shape. Their freedom from frozen combs make them more desirable for northern climates, than the single comb varieties. The White Leghorns are non-setters maturing early, and the pullets even begin laying at four months of age. Their eggs usually hatch well as they are vigorous and prolific. They are hardy and consume little food and stand confinement well. The Leghorns belong to the Mediterranean class.

The Minorcas belong next to the Leghorns in laying qualities. They are in appearance very similar to the Leghorns. Their general outline, is, in fact, that of the latter, but with more length



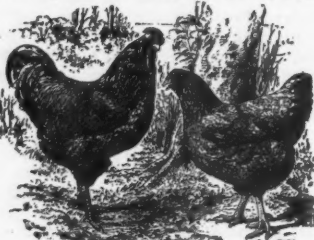
Single Comb Black Minorcas.

of body and heavier in mold. They are one of the most profitable breeds of poultry for the farm. Their flesh is white or light colored and fine grained. Their chief advantage is their egg production. They are non-setters and year-round layers. As winter layers they are exceptionally good when kept under fairly favorable circumstances. While the Leghorns surpass them in the number of eggs laid, the Minorcas' eggs are larger and equal the output in bulk. Their eggs are white and average eight to the pound. They lay from fourteen to fifteen dozen a year. Being of an active and restless disposition they keep in splendid condition and make good foragers. They are hardy, easily raised, and mature quickly. There are three principal varieties—the Black Minorcas, the White Minorcas and the Rose Comb Minorcas. The latter are usually black. The only objection that is made to the Black Minorcas is that their large combs are easily frozen in cold climates. The Rose Comb Minorcas entirely overcome this objection. Standard males 8 lbs.; females 6-12 lbs. As to classification they belong to the Mediterranean class.

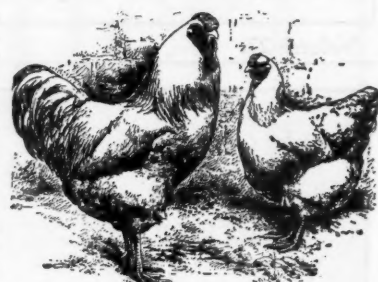


Silver Wyandottes.

The Wyandotte is another of the general purpose fowls and is rated next to the Plymouth Rock. From the first it sprang into popular favor and has continued so up to the present time. It came originally from the Dark Brahma, Silver Spangled Hamburg and a French

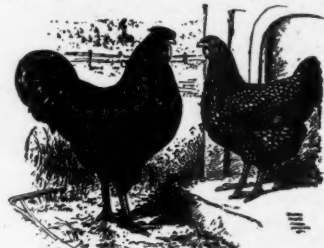


Buff Wyandottes.



White Wyandottes.

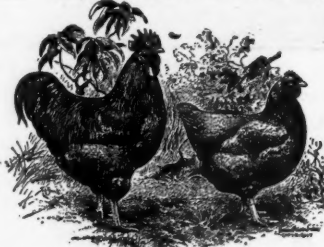
fowl. For breeding purposes the Wyandottes have proved a success. They average a pound less than the Plymouth Rock, are hardy of constitution and prolific layers. They are easily cared for and bear confinement well. For table purposes they are of superior worth; their flesh is sweet and tender and they make excellent broilers and roasters. They average about 14 dozen eggs a year, and as winter layers they do well under ordinary circumstances. There are eight varieties of the Wyandotte breed and it is only a matter of opinion



Golden Wyandottes.

as to which is the best. The general characteristics are the same in all, the difference in plumage and color being the only distinguishing mark. The following are the different varieties: Silver Wyandotte, Golden Wyandotte, White Wyandotte, Black Wyandotte, Buff Wyandotte, Columbian Wyandotte, Partridge Wyandotte, and Silver Penciled Wyandotte. They belong to the American class.

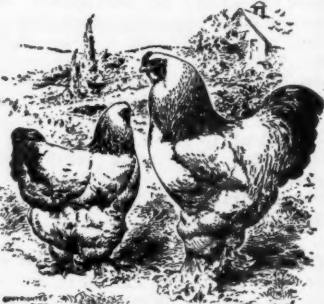
The Orpingtons constitute our most recent importation of a breed from England. They originated in the county of



Buff Orpingtons.

Kent. They are a good general purpose fowl, being of good size and good layers of brown shelled eggs. There are ten distinct varieties of this breed only three of which have, at present, gained admission to the American standard of perfection, namely the Single Comb and Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons, the Single and Rose Comb Black Orpingtons and the Single and Rose Comb White Orpingtons.

The leading variety of the Asiatic class is the Light Brahma. This fowl has a history that would fill many pages were it recorded. The Brahma is unlike



Light Brahmas.

any other breed and should not be confounded in shape with the Cochins. They are valuable birds for the farm. They do as well in confinement in small runs

try

the Wyandottes. They are hardy and prolific layers of rich, brown, medium sized eggs, and are fairly good table fowls. The Buff variety is the most generally bred. The Partridge Cochins are also popular and the handsomest of all Cochins. It is difficult to breed, however. The Black Cochins are more easily raised than either of the varieties thus far described. The White Cochins are pure white in plumage. They belong to the Asiatic class.

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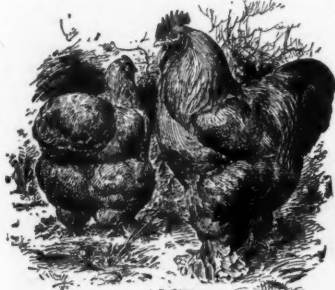
Asiatic This fowl is unlike

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Dark Brahmas.

as on free range. They lay from 12 to 13 dozen eggs a year and lay exceptionally well in winter. Their eggs are large, about seven to a pound, of a rich brown color and excellent flavor. The Dark Brahmas are not so popular as the Light, the difficulty being in breeding them true to feather, hence for practical purposes the Dark Brahma is not to be commended as highly as the Light Brahma.



Buff Cochins.

The four varieties of Cochins are popular with breeders. They are second to the Brahma in the meat breeds, weighing but a pound lighter than the Light Brahma. Old and experienced breeders of Cochins are pronounced in their praise of quality as profitable fowls. They are hardy, fair winter layers of rich, brown, medium sized eggs,



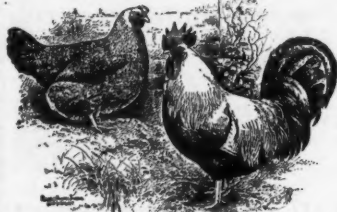
Partridge Cochins.

and are fairly good table fowls. The Buff variety is the most generally bred. The Partridge Cochins are also popular and the handsomest of all Cochins. It is difficult to breed, however. The Black Cochins are more easily raised than either of the varieties thus far described. The White Cochins are pure white in plumage. They belong to the Asiatic class.



White Cochins.

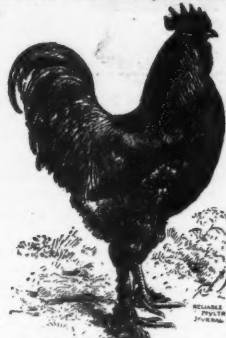
The Dorking is one of the oldest of domestic fowls. It is said to have been carried to England by the Romans. The chief distinctive mark of this breed is the presence of a fifth toe. The feature in which this bird is most popular is its table qualities. Their flesh is white and delicate in texture. As layers the Dorkings are considered as rather indifferent, but are careful setters and attentive mothers. There are three varieties, the



Dorkings.

White, Silver Gray, and the Golden. The Silver Gray Dorkings are beautiful in plumage. They belong to the English class.

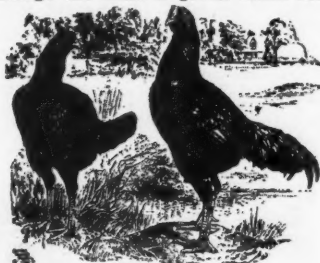
The Langshans are the smallest and the most active of the Asiatic class, fair layers, and other excellent qualities make them profitable for farmers and poultry-men. They are one of the oldest breeds of poultry and have always been held in popular esteem. Their flesh is white, tender and nicely flavored. Chicks



Black Langshan.

are hardy and mature early. They are good setters and mothers, and being of a gentle disposition are easily kept in runs, and are excellent foragers, in fact they are the ideal fowl for the farm, and will gather during the year a considerable portion of their food.

There are two varieties, the Black and White Cornish Indian. The Cornish Indian Game has many fine qualities to recommend it to breeders, and for many years past has been a popular fowl. In plumage the male is green black inter-



Cornish Indians.

mixed with red and bay. The plumage of the hen should be a combination of bay and black throughout. The White Indian is identical with the Cornish Indian Game except that the plumage should be pure white. These belong to the Oriental class.

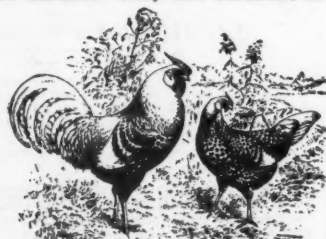
The three varieties of poultry in the French line are the Houdans, Crevecoeurs and La Fleche. Of these the Houdans are conceded to be the most popular and profitable, being bred to a great extent throughout the entire country. They are hardy and prolific layers



Houdan.

of brown eggs. For table purposes they are among the best fowls. They have small bones and their flesh is tender and delicious. They are nonsetters and light feeders. A peculiarity of the breed is their having five toes like the Dorkings. The Houdans are a crested variety.

The Hamburgs are in the front rank of egg producers. There are six varieties of the breed, the Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Silver Spangled, Golden Penciled, Silver Penciled, Black and White. They are all very handsome birds and seldom fail to prove attractive and profitable to the average breeder and fancier. They are excellent fowls



Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

to keep being light feeders and great foragers. They are prolific layers and non-setters. The only thing against them is the smallness of their eggs which are white. The Silver Spangled is perhaps the most beautiful, as well

as the most popular variety. They belong to the Dutch.



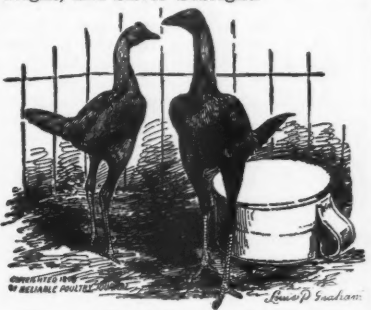
Bantams (White Cochins).

The Bantams are purely ornamental poultry and are kept for pleasure exclusively, though some concede they are



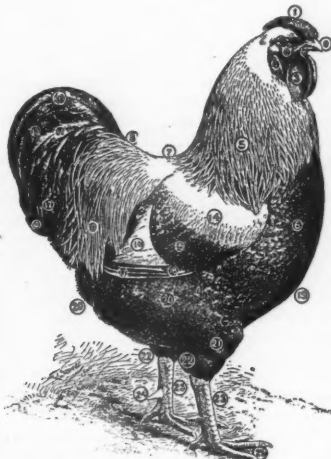
Bantams (Black Cochins).

profitable for eggs and table purposes. The most popular are the White Cochins, Black Cochins, Buff Cochins, Golden Sebright, and Silver Sebright.



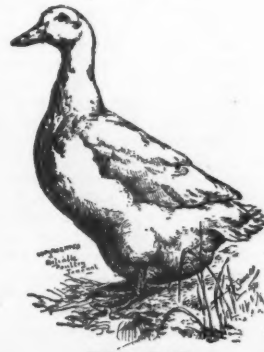
Bantam (Black Breasted Red Game).

The Rhode Island Reds are gaining in popularity each year. They are about the same size and shape as the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte. The plumage is rich red throughout except where black appears. The under color is red, salmon and buff. The hen is lighter in color than the cock. They have all the excellent qualities of the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte. They lay brown shell eggs and there are two varieties of this breed, the Single and Rose Comb, the only difference being in the shape of the comb. They belong to the American class.



Nomenclature Diagram of Fowl.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Beak. | 14. Wing-bow. |
| 2. Comb. | 15. Wing-coverts, forming wing-bar. |
| 3. Face. | 16. Secondaries, wing-bay. |
| 4. Ear-lobe. | 17. Primaries, or flight feathers. |
| 5. Hackle. | 18. Flight-coverts. |
| 6. Breast. | 19. Point of breast bone. |
| 7. Back. | 20, 21. Body and Buff. |
| 8. Saddle. | 22. Fluff. |
| 9. Saddle feathers. | 23. Thigh. |
| 10. Sickle. | 24, 25. Knee-joints. |
| 11. Lesser sickles. | 26. Shank. |
| 12. Tail-coverts. | 27. Spur. |
| 13. Main tail feathers. | 28, 29. Toes, or claws. |



Pekin Duck.

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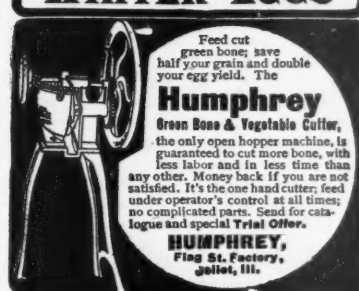
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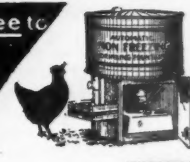
Feed cut green bone; save half your grain and double your egg yield. The

Humphrey

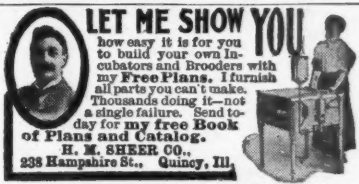
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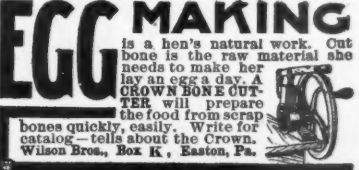
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The Hen.

The hen is the most useful bird
Among the feathered group,
And it seems cruelly absurd
To cage her in a coop.

She is such a jolly hustler,
Scratching and cackling, aye;
An early morning bustler,
Out at the break of day.

There's no domestic quadruped
Or biped 'neath our ken
From which such profits can be made
As from the same old hen.

Problems for Poultry Keepers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

What can be done to make up for the additional cost of grains and other forms of poultry foods which are now remarkably high in price all over the country? Much can be gained by keeping the poultry housed. Those in cold houses will require more food than those warmly kept.

Much wisdom can be displayed in choosing the less expensive food for poultry, yet it is desirable to change the food occasionally. Corn is cheaper per pound than wheat in most parts of the country, and since a pound of corn will nourish the birds as well as a pound of wheat, corn should be used, but an occasional change to wheat, buckwheat or other grain is desirable.

It pays to look over the market for the different grains in your locality and see for yourself which is the cheapest poultry food for you to use in your locality. Buckwheat is often sold at a much lower price than wheat or corn, and buckwheat makes good poultry food.

Where there is a surplus of small potatoes they can be cooked and fed to the poultry. Keep on hand all winter a supply of beets, cabbage, turnips for the poultry. The birds appreciate such diet and it keeps them in better health.

Demand a higher price for dressed poultry and eggs on account of the higher prices of grain.

Those who are buying eggs for hatching or choice birds for breeding must expect to pay a higher price than would be asked if poultry foods were lower in price. Remember that the man who sells you a superior cockerel or pullet for breeding, or the man who sells you eggs for hatching, is obliged to feed these birds a full year on high priced grain before he makes the sale to you, and in addition to this he must make a box in which to ship the bird, and there are other additional expenses connected with such sales.

There are few people who understand that birds and other animals have tastes as delicate and appreciative as that of any highly organized man or woman. Most people think that anything in the way of food is as good for creatures under their care as greater delicacies, but this is a serious mistake. I have a parrot which I feed regularly three times a day. I have discovered that this bird appreciates delicacies, and knows when they are in prime condition as well as I. He has ability to distinguish fresh nuts from stale nuts, good bread, from bread after it is inferior, and is an excellent judge of quality in fruits.

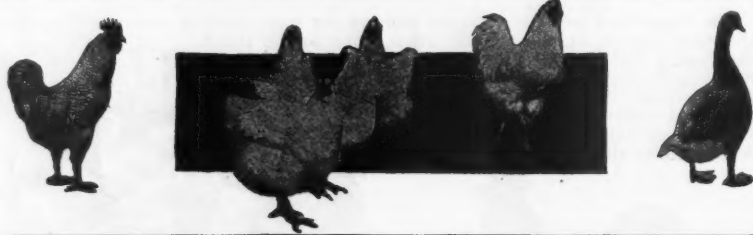
Farmers and fruit growers often sell poultry and eggs at too low a price. I know of a poultry man who sells his fresh eggs at from 6c to 10c more than the average man gets. Another poultry man gets an extra price for every dressed bird that he brings into the city to his regular customers. They are always in good condition, thus he secures at least one fourth more in price than the average seller.

Do not forget to furnish your birds with ground bone and shell, gravel dust-bath and charcoal. Remember that in summer your birds get a meat diet from the bugs and worms they gather. They will miss this diet in winter, therefore make it up by giving them occasionally a little hog or beef liver, or something of that kind.

Look out for depredations from rats, skunks, foxes, owls and hawks.

The Common-Sense Poultry Doctor.—This new addition to poultry literature is a book of 176 pages, size 5 1/2 x 8 inches, bound in paper covers, and for practical, every-day use, it is by far the most complete work on the subject ever published. To give the reader some general idea of its contents it may be mentioned that there are chapters on "General rules for the prevention of diseases," "Colds and diseases that begin with colds," "Diseases due to improper foods and feeding."

"The Common-Sense Poultry Doctor" is but 50 cents per copy, postage prepaid, and it is sold strictly on approval. Address Farm Poultry Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.



Shipping Eggs by Millions.

The four million residents of this city would be helpless if the produce and provision dealers did not ransack the continent and the railroads did not bring flesh, fish and fowl and the products of the grain field and the orchard, says the New York "Sun."

At breakfast at an uptown hotel a wholesale grocer of Pittsburg, who understood something of the problems of food supply, said to his companion that he wondered where all the eggs that are eaten in New York come from. Here is the answer.

When the December chill leaves the hens of Kentucky and Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas get busy, their industry continuing throughout January and February. The spring, traveling north in March and April, stirs the hens in southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. In May and June northern Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska and in July and August Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas send us eggs. Every day or perhaps two or three days a week the farm and henry send baskets of eggs to the country storekeeper, who pays for them in money or merchandise, packs them in cases and sells them to the shipper in one or another of the large receiving markets.

Here the cases are loaded compactly in refrigerator cars, in which by the carload and often by the trainload they move to the great industrial and commercial centers. They do not all come to New York. Even Chicago has to have eggs, to say nothing of the other places, but from this interior and western region, from Texas on the south to the Dakotas on the north, there came to New York in 1906, 4,086,151 cases, containing about 126,670,681 dozens, or 1,520,048,172 eggs. Eggs come to New York from Jersey, from up-state farms and from Long Island, but in quantities that are negligible when compared with those from the interior.

Every housekeeper knows what she pays the grocer for eggs, but she does not know that the price she pays a dozen during the season of shipment seldom exceeds by more than five cents the price received by the western farmer who takes them to the country store. During times of scarcity the price may run up to ten or twenty cents a dozen higher than the farmer receives. The rate of transportation does not change. The railroads receive thirty cents a case for bringing eggs in refrigerator cars from Indiana and Illinois and sixty cents a case from Texas and Minnesota. That is, the railroads bring eggs a thousand miles to New York for a cent or a cent and a half a dozen and 2,000 miles or so, for about two cents and a half a dozen. The transportation charge that is paid the railroads has no bearing whatever on the retail price in New York. If the railroads performed their service gratis the consumer in all probability would pay just as much for his eggs. The average price at wholesale in 1906 was nineteen cents a dozen, and the total valuation of the eggs received in Greater New York both for domestic consumption and for export, was \$24,067,439.

From May to July, the season during which the greatest number of hens are industrious, vastly more eggs come to New York than the population consumes. The surplus is placed in cold storage for use in the late autumn and the early winter.

Breeding.—It is a fact that there are now quite a few egg farms with but 500 to 800 layers that are turning out more hen fruit than some of the larger plants so often read about, says "Poultry Digest." We have in our mind now a little plant at Hammon, N. J., of 500 layers each winter, Wyandottes, that made the average of 170 per hen, and there are others seldom heard of in the poultry press that are quietly working out the problem of more eggs by the use of trap nests. It is a layer that pays—there is no disputing that fact. Here on the farm we not only breed for layers, but for early maturity, never breeding from any pullet that does not lay its first egg within six months from incubation, with the results this year having many pullets start laying at four and one-half months, the majority starting at five, and five and one-half months. These birds are not forced, nor are the layers forced. It wholly lies within the breeding. No matter how the fowls are

fed, no flock not bred for egg production will make the same average in the year, as the flock bred for egg production. Feed and proper housing play an important part in a heavy egg yield. But breeding must be back of it. To the beginner then, who is looking for the results, it is wise to use trap nests.

The only sure method that will lead to a large increased egg yield, the extra time consumed will amply repay any who raise poultry for eggs.

"Mr. Gibbons," said the teacher of the class in rhetoric, "point out the absurdity in this figure of speech: 'At this time the Emperor Frederick hatched out a scheme,' etc."

"It seems to me all right," replied the young man, after some reflection.

"It does? Explain, if you please, how he could have 'hatched out' a scheme."

"Well, he might have had his mind set on it."—"Christian Register."

Alice rushed in from the garden, where she had been picking flowers. She was badly stung by a bee and was holding on to her finger and sobbing pitifully. "Oh, mamma," she cried. "I burned me on a bug!"

Praise to the punkin pie,
Lift up your plates on high
And yell for more.
When all there is—is not,
Nor pie nor cold nor hot,
You still could hold a lot,
Send out for more.

"The Whole Thing in a Nutshell"

200 Eggs a Year Per Hen

HOW TO GET THEM

The sixth edition of the book, "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen," is now ready. Revised, enlarged, and in part rewritten. 96 pages. Contains among other things the method of feeding by which Mr. S. D. Fox, of Wolfboro, N. H., won the prize of \$100 in gold offered by the manufacturers of a well-known condition powder for the best egg record during the winter months. Simple as a, b, c—and yet we guarantee it to start hens to laying earlier and to induce them to lay more eggs than any other method under the sun. The book also contains recipe for egg food and tonic used by Mr. Fox, which brought him in one winter day 68 eggs from 72 hens; and for five days in succession from the same flock 64 eggs a day. Mr. E. F. Chamberlain, of Wolfboro, N. H., says: "By following the methods outlined in your book I obtained 1,486 eggs from 91 R. I. Reds in the month of January, 1902." From 14 pullets picked at random out of a farmer's flock the author got 2,999 eggs in one year—an average of over 214 eggs apiece. It has been my ambition in writing "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen" to make it the standard book on egg production and profits in poultry. Tells all there is to know, and tells it in a plain, common-sense way.

Price 50 cents, or with a year's subscription to the American Poultry Advocate, both for 75c; or given as a premium for two yearly subscriptions at 50c each.

Our Paper is handsomely illustrated, 40 to 80 pages, 50 cents per year. 3 months' trial, 10c. Sample free. Catalogue of poultry books free.

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

"Farmers' Favorite"

Feed Cooker and Boiler

Just the thing for butchers, sugar-makers, poultrymen, stockmen, dairymen, and fruit growers. Has no equal for cooking feed and heating water. Fine for sterilizing milk cans. May be used anywhere with safety. Cheap and economical. Write for circular.

LEWIS MFG. CO., BOGE, CORLAND, N. Y.

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WE PAY \$36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compounds. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 30 FARMERS, KANS.

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Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfgs., Kalamazoo, Michigan.
Our patent oven thermometer makes baking and roasting easy.

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King among stump machines. Absolutely the only line made of steel, all others cast iron. Hercules is 400% stronger than any other. Catalog Free. Address **HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. B60 Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.**



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has purchased birds from GREEN'S POULTRY FARM.

Green's poultry has gone into every state and territory. We breed only three kinds, **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK, WHITE WYANDOTTE, and SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.** These seem to us to be the most popular of all breeds of poultry. Do not delay sending in orders for birds, and eggs for hatching. Look at the above picture of our Green's Brown Leghorns and tell us whether there is anything more attractive about the home than a nice lot of pure bred poultry. We have been improving these breeds for about ten years.

PRICE OF BIRDS OF ALL BREEDS: Cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00, and \$5.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each; Trios, \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00. We ship no cull birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard bred, practically as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS: From good breeding pens best breeding pens, \$2.00 per 13. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the price paid.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

J. J. Hill.—Three things are essential to any agriculture worthy of the name. The first is rotation of crops. The second method of increasing yield and preserving soil productivity—the more liberal use of fertilizing material, such as is possible where farms are of small size and cattle are kept—gives abundant evidence of the extraordinary results that may be obtained. The third factor in improvement, better tillage, is most interesting of all, because it opens unmeasured possibilities. It can be shown that an average of two persons or more may be supported on every acre of tillable land by the highest form of intensive farming.

Blood in its natural state contains a surprising amount of pure air, amounting to nearly seven-eighths of its entire bulk.

TO PRETENDERS

A Wholesome Word for Guidance.

Just a word to you, "Collier's" and other glaring examples of Modern Yellow Journalism and Cigarettes.

Environment gives you a view-point from which it is difficult to understand that some people even nowadays act from motives of old-fashioned honesty.

There are honest makers of foods and healthful beverages and there are honest people who use them.

Perhaps you are trained to believe there is no honesty in this world. There is, although you may not be of a kind to understand it.

Some of you have been trained in a sorry class of pretenders, but your training does not taint the old-fashioned person trained without knowledge of pretense and deceit.

These letters came to us absolutely without solicitation. We have a great many thousand from people who have been helped or entirely healed by following the suggestions to quit the food or drink which may be causing the physical complaints and change to Postum Coffee or Grape-Nuts food.

You are not intelligent enough to know the technical reasons why the change makes a change in the cells of the body. Your knowledge, or lack of knowledge, makes not the slightest difference in the facts.

You can print from old and worn plates all the cheap books your presses will produce and sell them as best you can, but such acts, and your "learned" editorials are but commercial, and seek only "dollars" and much by pretence.

When you branch out into food values you become only ridiculous.

Stick to what you know. The field may be small, but it is safe.

This first letter is from the President of the "Christian Nation," a worthy Christian paper of New York.

New York, Oct. 2, 1907.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Sirs:

I am, this morning, in receipt of the enclosed mighty good letter from one of my subscribers, which I forward to you, and which I am sure you will be glad to use. I am personally acquainted with this lady, and know that she has no object in writing, other than to do good.

Cordially,
John W. Pritchard, Pres.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1907.

Dear Mr. Pritchard:

Noticing Postum Food Coffee advertised each week in your reliable paper, I concluded to try it, and feeling it a duty towards those who may have suffered as I have from indigestion, desire to state what wonderful benefit I have received from Postum although using only a short time, and not do I alone realize and appreciate its good effects, but friends remark, "How much I have improved and how well I look," and I tell the facts about Postum every time, for since using it I have not had one attack of indigestion. It is invigorating, healthful; does not affect the nerves as ordinary coffee, and if properly made, a most delicious drink. Although I have not had much faith in general advertising, yet, finding Postum has done so much better for me than I expected I am more inclined to "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." I am so thankful for good health that I want it known what a blessing Postum has been to me. You may use these few lines as an ad. if you so desire and my name also.

Very truly yours,
Anna S. Reeves.

275 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Coffee hurt her, she quit and used Postum. She didn't attempt to analyze but she enjoyed the results. Underneath it all "There's a Reason."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.



This subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower is preparing his poultry for the Christmas market. Dressing poultry is not all fun. Much skill must be displayed in preparing and packing it for fancy markets. Photograph by Theo. Oxford, Jr., of Pa.

My Poultry Experience.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: During a recent conversation with a neighbor, he asked how my hens were laying. I replied: "I have no fault to find. I have 80 Rhode Island Reds and they have paid me ten dollars a month all winter, above cost of feed and all feed has been bought in small lots and charged to them."

He asked: "How do you keep them laying so well during this severely cold winter?" I replied again: "I aim to feed them egg producing food, and give them plenty of fresh air and water, and make them work. That is the secret of winter eggs, if you have the right kind of hens."

He replied that he had from 75 to 100 hens and that they had laid none to speak of this winter. By further questioning I found his case summed up in this remark: "I never cared enough for hens to give them the necessary care to produce winter eggs." A man who does not have sufficient interest in hens to take care of them is foolish to keep more than just enough to supply his table with eggs. They will pick up their living in summer, and go farrow in the winter. It would be as cheap for such farmers to buy the eggs they need.

The foregoing example is typical of many farmers yet, but fortunately I find more and more that are exerting themselves, and are getting satisfactory results in winter eggs. Why lay stress on winter eggs? Because one must get winter eggs, if he is depending on market eggs and poultry, in order to make a reasonable profit on the investment, and pay for the time consumed in caring for them. When a man feeds 75 to 100 hens from November 1st to April 1st, or thereabouts, with no income from them, it means he is running behind at the rate of \$7.50 to \$10 per month, or \$40 to \$50 during the period of non-laying. In other words, his hens owe him \$40 or \$50 and must produce a profit after they begin to lay in the spring, when eggs are the lowest of any time in the year, sufficient to recoup their owner to the above amount, before they can really be said to benefit their owner, and with eggs at 14 cents to 16 cents a dozen, how long is it going to take? The answer is easy! It is going to take until pretty near the moulting period for them to get even with the world, and by the time they get even, moulting stops them again to a great extent.

Hens, properly cared for, become one of the sources of greatest profit, to capital invested, of anything kept on the farm, and if this branch of the farm work was not considered by so many, as too small to merit their consideration, the farm flock could be greatly enlarged to the pecuniary benefit of those who give it their serious attention.

In the first place comfortable housing must be provided. This does not mean an extravagant expenditure of money. It means a house made tight, or that can be closed tight if weather conditions demand, and not a house full of cracks, which will admit draughts of air on the fowls and cause colds, sickness, roup, etc. A house of rough boards, as they come from the saw, double boarded with tar paper between, makes a house suffi-

ciently warm, and I prefer a floor of the same style as the sides, to a dirt floor.

When you have the house, the breed comes next. For any market taking brown eggs, or preferring them, the Rhode Island Reds are my first choice, with the Wyandotte family second. Why? Because to my mind one wants hens no larger in body than is necessary to produce good marketable eggs, and these breeds being heavily feathered, withstand our climatic changes better than Leghorns or the small varieties, and the chances for winter eggs are better. When it is considered that it takes one ounce of feed, for each pound of live weight, it is easily figured why the medium-sized birds have the advantage over the heavier ones, such as Rocks, Orpingtons, Cochins, Brahmas, etc. The yearly cost to maintain is considerably more with the large fowls, while the eggs are little if any larger, nor will they bring a higher price with the general trade.

Our Reds, during the past year, paid us a profit of \$1.70 per hen above cost of feed, and all feed bought, and nearly all the eggs were sold at a country store.

There has not been a day for several years but we have had eggs, which speaks well for the Reds. It may be interesting to some to know our methods of care and feeding.

To begin with, we plan to hatch as many as possible of our chicks in April and May, and as the breed is not large, we are able to get them to fill the egg basket when eggs are 40 cents a dozen in the fall.

The chicks are started for about one week on dry rolled oats, after which cracked corn and wheat are alternated with the rolled oats. At three or four weeks of age one or two feeds each day is a damp mash, of corn meal scalded first, then bran, feed flour, and ten per cent. of meat scrap added. The rolled oats are soon dropped and the wheat, cracked corn and mash are continued, with much more wheat than corn as long as the chick or hen stays with us, which in most cases is one full laying year. When a pullet is forced for one year you have her best year, and experience has taught me that you better let the man have the yearling hens, who thinks they are just as good. Pullets, seasonably hatched and well fed from hatching to maturity, are the most profitable, and besides there is a profit in growing the young stock to replace the old.

Our winter routine is damp mash in morning, then wheat and cracked corn in deep litter. A good deal of wheat and not a great deal of cracked corn. Green food, beets, turnips, cabbage or apples two or three times a week, or alfalfa meal in mash, or both. Plenty of water and shells. Keep house open days when possible, thereby guarding against dampness. This course brings eggs for us and it will for you, if persevered.—D. J. Ruther, Maine.

"Give me a little time," said the young man in concluding his graduation essay, "and I will do something that will arouse the country."

Three months later he was making good.

He was peddling alarm clocks in a farming district.

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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
74 CORTLAND ST. NEW YORK. RANDOLPH & CANAL ST'S. CHICAGO.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR OR WOODEN HEN
Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

90 VARS All breeds Poultry, Eggs, Ferrets, Dogs, Pigeons, Hares, etc. List free. Colored Des' 60 page book 10c. J. A. Bergey, Box J, Telford, Pa.

TOOLS FOR CAPONIZING FOWLS
FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address,
GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

1908 CATALOGUE FREE
Illustrated and gives prices of 45 varieties land and water fowls and eggs. This book should be in the hands of every person interested in poultry for profit. Address S. A. HUMMEL, Box 43, Freeport, Illinois.

You Get More Eggs and Save Feed Bills!

HENS can't lay, unless they have egg-making materials in their food.

Green bone fed raw, has more than four times the egg-making value of grain, because it is rich in "protein," lime and all elements that go to make eggs, bone, muscle and feathers.

That's why it doubles the egg yield—makes more fertile eggs—bigger hatches—stronger chicks—earlier broilers—larger market fowls.

MANN'S Latest Model Bone Cutter

Cuts all green bone, with all adhering meat and gristle, easily and rapidly.

Any one can use it, because it automatically adjusts the cutting to the operator's strength.

It never clogs nor leaves chunks or splinters.

Will you try it free?

(No Money in Advance)

To prove what it will do, we will send you one

ON TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL.

If it works as we say, buy it after trial. If not, return it at our expense.

Send no money—just get catalogue and select machine for trial.

F.W. Mann Co., 305 Milford, Mass.

Marlin

HERE'S good news for the boys and the grown-ups as well. We have produced a Feather-weight .22 repeating rifle—a gun that weighs but 3½ lbs. and sells at a price all can afford.

It has the popular sliding fore-end or "pump" action, has all the Marlin special features and is made of first quality material throughout. The barrel is special steel deeply rifled with Ballard system, guaranteeing accuracy and long wear. The receiver and all working parts are of tool steel, free from flaws and hardened.

The rifle shoots the inexpensive .22 short cartridge, but with an extra carrier takes .22 long-rifle cartridge, making the gun deadly to hawks, foxes, badgers, etc.

The "Marlin Book" is full of live information for gun lover and sportsman. Every up-to-date shooter needs it. Send for it today. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.,
39 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

Miller's Way.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

O, yester morn 'neath "Miller's Hill,"
I heard the grinding of a mill.

I tied my horse beside the way,
And up the narrow path did stray.

I heard the gurgling of a stream,
And traced it, as one in a dream.

Till by and by my fingers fell
Upon a straw—I knew it well!

And there upon my knees I drew
My fill of golden apple dew.

Back to my horse I nimbly ran,
A glad, rejuvenated man.

O, yester morn 'neath "Miller's Hill,"
I heard the grinding of a mill.

And now I fear me, every day,
My horse will lead me "Miller's Way!"

TWO TYPES OF POULTRYMEN. They Are at Opposite Extremes and Neither Acts Wisely.

There are two types of poultryman; one is the man who never weeds out his flock in a systematic way; the other is the man who never has anything to weed out, says Mrs. James F. Hudson, in New York "Tribune Farmer." In the first case, the man lets his flock increase from year to year and in a haphazard way picks out poultry to sell or for use on his own table; he can tell the pullets from the mature hens, but after that he has no idea of their age, for he has them from yearlings up to—well, it may be a dozen years old. A man told me the other day that he had killed two hens and had thrown them away because they were so old that he wouldn't take the contract for eating them, but he went on to say that he had one hen that was twelve years old and he is going to keep it to see how long it will live. That is all very well to keep one indefinitely for the purpose of investigation, but to feed a lot of old hens that ought years ago to have given place to young ones is a useless expenditure of energy and money.

In the second case the man goes to the other extreme and each fall kills off his yearlings at the moulting season and depends on his pullets for his winter egg supply. It is seldom wise to keep a hen for three years, though we have one of that age which still lives, because her third year egg record is keeping pace with those of her first and second years and because she is more than a fairly good layer; but when it comes to killing off all yearlings rather than winter them because of the chances that some of them may not lay till spring, the poultryman wants to consider whether their egg yield has not been large enough to warrant that risk.

With the trap nests we are able to look into these phases of poultry keeping, and our experience with a limited number of two-year-old hens has been satisfactory, as we have records of hens that have laid more eggs in their second year than in the first. Our method of killing off the least productive layers before winter sets in is necessary in order to accommodate our flock in their winter quarters, but we make our selection for killing from those which have laid moderately and have found that most of those that have been carried over have more than repaid their keep by their egg yield, even though some of them did not start to lay until January or February. If a hen, young or old, lingers along until March before laying she has forfeited her right

WHAT WAS IT

The Woman Feared?

What a comfort to find it is not "the awful thing" feared, but only chronic indigestion, which proper food can relieve. A woman in Ohio says:

"I was troubled for years with indigestion and chronic constipation. At times I would have such a gnawing in my stomach that I actually feared I had a—I dislike to write or even think of what I feared.

"Seeing an account of Grape-Nuts, I decided to try it. After a short time I was satisfied the trouble was not the awful thing I feared but was still bad enough. However I was relieved of a bad case of dyspepsia, by changing from improper food to Grape-Nuts.

"Since that time my bowels have been as regular as a clock. I had also noticed before I began to eat Grape-Nuts that I was becoming forgetful of where I put little things about the house, which was very annoying.

"But since the digestive organs have become strong from eating Grape-Nuts, my memory is good and my mind as clear as when I was young, and I am thankful." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

to live through another winter, for her progeny will doubtless inherit her qualities, and what we all want are winter layers, and to secure them we must have good stock to breed from.

Poultry Houses.

If a person intends to be successful in poultry raising, he should have suitable buildings, not necessarily expensive ones, but good comfortable houses cheaply constructed. I claim my poultry houses fill these conditions. I studied the matter thoroughly before building. I wanted a house that could be kept clean and dry. One warm enough to keep the birds from getting chilled when the thermometer is below zero, says J. W. Clark, in Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The first essential is a good location, a piece of land that is dry; where the water will not stand for any length of time. It should be located where the birds can get plenty of shade during the hot months; a small fruit orchard answers well. The building should face the south. A good foundation is also important. I prefer cement for this purpose; a trench two feet deep by eight feet wide, with 12 in. cobble stones to act as a drain. The cement wall is 6 in. above ground. A wall of this kind keeps out wind, also skunks, weasels, rats and many other enemies of poultry. My buildings are 60 ft. long x 4 ft. 10 in. in height at back, 8 ft. at front side, and 13 ft. wide.

I purchased 2x4x12 ft. hemlock for studding. This cut into answered for back and front side. For roof I purchased same grade 2x4x14 ft. scantling. The studding was set up 2 ft. apart all over the building. On this I put good sheeting, costing \$13.00 per thousand feet, selecting out the best boards for the roof. On this was put two thicknesses of building paper, which cost about \$1.00 for the whole building.

For siding I procured cull shingles costing \$1.00 per thousand, and laid 5 in. to weather. The cost would be 75 cents per 100 square feet. For roofing I used mica roofing costing \$2.25 per 100 square feet. This is water proof and much better for flat roofs; can be quickly laid and is very desirable if properly finished.

My whole building is plastered inside with one coat. I found this could be done much cheaper than putting on dressed lumber. It required about \$6.00 worth of laths, lime and sand, cost \$3.00. The mixing and putting on cost \$6.00.

My object in plastering was to prevent cracks, which harbor vermin, and it is very difficult to get lice out of cracks in woodwork. With a spray pump you can whitewash.

The objection to many poultry houses is that they are too warm at one time during the day when the sun is shining and the hens get heated by exercise, while at night they are much too cold. The temperature should be as nearly even as possible during the twenty-four hours, and a warm roosting pen should be provided shut off in some way from the rest of the pen.

Winter Egg Production.

The main essentials to winter egg production are as follows: Good stock, comfortable quarters, proper food, reasonable exercise, cleanliness, and favorable weather, says W. R. Graham in the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

As to stock for winter egg production, April and May hatched pullets will give the best results. If they have been well fed during the summer, they are almost sure to lay in December, January and February, if properly managed. As to breed, I regard Wyandottes, Rocks, Orpingtons and the American breeds as the best. The question of early moulting must be considered. Whether it pays to have hens moult in July or August depends on the local conditions, on the price of eggs in the fall, and on the cost of production in summer as compared with winter. The moulting season may be controlled in this way: Give the hens you desire to moult one third of the amount of food they have been accustomed to receive and you will stop egg production. After that treatment has continued for about two weeks, feed them well, and they will either lay better than before or will moult. Seventy-five per cent will moult under this treatment.

Most people do not appreciate the difference in the individuality of their hens. The hen that is thrifty, vigorous and full of vim—the business hen—is the kind you should select. A great deal depends upon the strain. I can give you strains of Plymouth Rocks which I can almost guarantee not to set; other strains I can guarantee to set frequently. If you have a family of admirable egg producers

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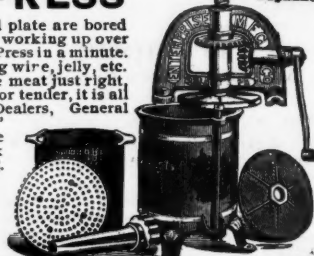
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place a male of that strain in your flock and the egg production will be increased in his progeny. Ability to produce eggs or to produce flesh can be bred in poultry just as surely as the ability to produce milk or beef can be developed in live stock by careful breeding and selection.

It is said that "feed is half the breed," but in my opinion the breed is the big half. Still it is essential to know what to feed hens for egg production. Wheat is the best egg producing food among the grains, but it is doubtful whether it can be fed with profit at present prices. In the ration we should have grain, vegetable food, meat food and water. In grains we have found that a ration of equal parts of wheat, barley and oats is very satisfactory, but the oats should be a thin hulled variety. Corn is a good food in cold weather for Leghorns, but it is not good for breeds of chickens that tend to put on flesh early.

Chicken Raising in the Kitchen.—Realizing the demand for early chickens and knowing that they command good prices, a West Philadelphia dentist, who is much interested in poultry raising, is trying the novel experiment of raising chickens in his kitchen, says the Philadelphia "Record." He expects to have from thirty to forty broilers by the first of May, and if they weigh more than two pounds each by that time there will be a good market for them at 50 cents per pound. The doctor, profiting by his experience of last winter, decided to try a new game this year. He set several hens near the furnace in the cellar in January, and one hatched out nineteen chicks. As soon as hatched the chickens were taken to the kitchen and placed in a specially constructed cage. He says they need all the room they can have. About the middle of March the chickens can go outside. As the doctor has not lost a single chicken, he is led to believe that he has found a way to raise early chickens, and says he expects to set every hen he has in the cellar next winter. He also intends to enter the duck and goose business on a small scale. A grocer who sells to the best trade has promised to buy every fowl the doctor raises and pay the highest prices.

"He is a hard man who is only just and a sad man who is only wise."

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Here is the Christmas gobbler making himself conspicuous among the more modest bantam fowls so called. Photograph sent by Mrs. E.T. Latimore, Idaho.

Eggs in Winter.

A correspondent of the "Tribune Farmer" tells how he succeeded. He writes: To get a hen to begin to lay in November and to lay all winter you must begin right. Select the best hens and a good cockerel; then feed right, so that the eggs will bring off good, strong chicks; then, with good care, if your pullets are not hatched out later than the first week in June, they will lay all winter. I have visited a great many poultrymen, and I think the reason they don't get more eggs is because they don't take good care of them. The fowls live in filth and dirt, and they cannot lay. I believe the first lesson on a poultry farm ought to be keeping hens clean and happy, and to make winter as much like summer as one can for them. Then they cannot help but lay. There are chicken houses not over a mile from me where it is cruel to keep hens, and eggs laid in such places are not fit to eat. The first thing is to be clean.

Now the question arises: "What shall I do to keep my hens laying?" I will tell you. I have one hundred hens in one house for the winter; I feed three times a day and try to keep the hens busy. They run out on fine days. Their house is twenty-five by thirty feet, with a floor overhead, where there is room to put three loads of barley, peas and oats, grown together, and the fowls go up the stairs and scratch it down and feed when they like. I feed the hens mash in the morning, and mixed grains at night.

I have one hundred hens in my barn cellar, which is forty-eight feet long, and twenty-five feet wide; there are rooms for them to live in, and they run all over. At noon I give them four bundles of grain and they thrash it out for themselves, then at 4 o'clock I pick up my eggs and give them four quarts of mixed grain to each house—oats, wheat and buckwheat. Sometimes I put in some cracked corn. My other one hundred hens are in a house I built around the hop kiln. It is thirty-four feet long and twelve feet wide. The hens sleep in the fourteen-foot square of the kiln. There I feed as the others are fed. I give plenty of water all the time; also oyster shells, coal ashes, and grit and charcoal are always before them. Under these conditions I get eggs the year around. I do not look for many eggs in November and December. I have at this time 280 hens and pullets, and since last October not

MORE THAN EVER

Increased Capacity for Mental Labor Since Leaving Off Coffee.

Many former coffee drinkers who have mental work to perform, day after day, have found a better capacity and greater endurance by using Postum Food Coffee, instead of ordinary coffee. An Illinois woman writes:

"I had drank coffee for about twenty years, and finally had what the doctor called 'coffee heart.' I was nervous and extremely despondent; had little mental or physical strength left, had kidney trouble and constipation.

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels. In two weeks my heart action was greatly improved and my nerves steady.

"Then I became less despondent, and the desire to be active again, showed proof of renewed physical and mental strength.

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

one has been sick or has died in the whole flock.

My three hundred hens last year laid on an average one hundred and fifty eggs each, and I sold them for two cents each, which brought me \$900 for eggs alone. Please remember "it takes a good egg to make a good hen."

Farm Journal Poultry Notes.

Sand is an important article in poultry culture.

Don't sell all the buckwheat; save some for your own hens.

On most farms the "goose that lays the golden egg" is a hen.

Work off the old hens as soon as they have laid out their litter.

To be effective the work with poultry must be done at the right time.

If you have anything ready for the market, sell it. Waiting for a better price often means a loss.

Hang some blinds at the windows of your hen houses and keep the chickens shut in during cold weather.

Mr. Rooster: "I don't see why they call it 'dressing a chicken' when they rob it of all the clothes nature intended it to have."

Mark the pullets that have commenced laying, to save them from the axe or market. They will pay for themselves before the sluggish ones begin.

If you feel that you must wait a while for that new poultry house, would it not be a good plan in the meantime to do what you can toward making the old one comfortable?

Why not try a few capors? We find them quiet, good-natured fowls, easy to care for and control. Their meat makes fine eating, and at selling time they bring a neat little sum.

The best way to make whitewash for hen houses so it will not flake off, is to slake the lime in hot water, making it, if possible, as thick as soft soap. Thin with kerosene oil and apply hot. It will last for years.

Whey cream, given in moderate quantities with other feeds, constitutes a most valuable poultry food.

Novel Incubator Rings Bell.

This machine is made in two sizes, the smaller of which hatches 232 eggs, while the larger hatches 500 eggs or a less number. The latter machine is composed so two hatchings, started at different times, but warmed from the same lamp, may be carried on and developed as satisfactorily as though all were started at the same time.

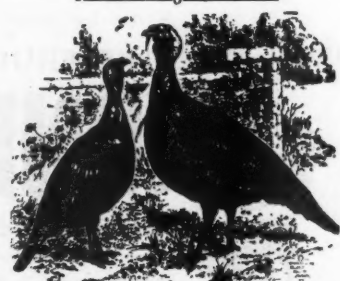
The flame to supply the temperature is regulated by an electrical device operated by a storage battery which maintains a normal temperature by regulating the flame, raising or lowering the wick as may be necessary, and in case of lack of oil or the failure of the burner to operate or an increase in the temperature above 105 degrees, the regulator rings a bell till attention is given and everything placed in order again.

From a 500-egg test 88 per cent of the eggs were hatched on the large machine, and the smaller machine has repeatedly hatched to its full capacity with equal success.

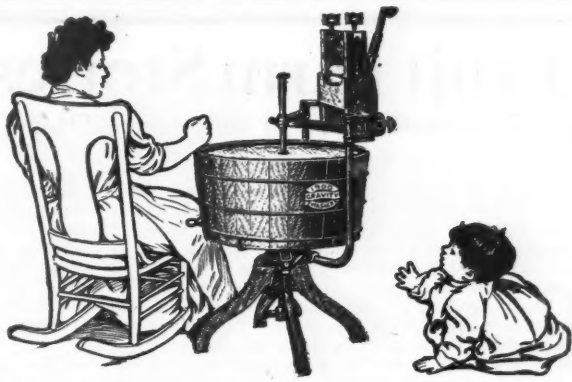
A Religiously Disposed Hen.—Here is a poultry yarn that is interesting: D. F. Rimmey, a farmer living near Bellefonte, owns a very cultured and religious hen. It observes the Sabbath day better than many men and women.

On Washington's birthday it laid its first egg, and every day since then it has regularly laid with the exception of every Sunday. On Saturday the hen lays in the evening, and with the rising sun on Monday morning. But this is not all of the hen story, for this particular one will not deposit her eggs in the hen coop or stable, as most hens do, but walks into the house and goes straight for the favorite chair, where the cushion forms a nice nest for her special use. The hen has been a pet all its life, and Mr. Rimmey would not part with it for the price paid for turkey last Thanksgiving.—Philadelphia "Record."

There are three tests of wise work: That it must be honest, useful and cheerful.—John Ruskin.



Bronze Turkeys.



Easy Washing in 6 Minutes

HERE is a washer that washes a tubful of dirty clothes clean in six minutes.

All you do is sit beside the washer and help it with gentle pushes and pulls that take hardly any effort at all.

The little patent links under the tub do most of the real work of the washing.

They keep the tub swinging back and forth and up and down with a "tip-turning" or "oscillating" motion which sends the hot, soapy water in the tub swirling over, and under, and round the clothes until all the dirt is washed out.

Your clothes are held still—so they can't possibly be injured.

There is nothing to pull and haul your clothes about—nothing to beat nor pound them—nothing to wear nor tear them.

You can wash lace in a 1900 Gravity Washer and never injure a mesh.

And you can wash quilts and rugs and carpets without tiring yourself.

The 1900 Gravity Washer washes so quickly—so easily—and so thoroughly that any ordinary wash will be on the line early wash-day morning.

And you won't be "all beat out" when the washing is finished. For there isn't enough work to tire even a very delicate woman.

You won't be "steam soaked." For the steam is kept in the washer to help wash the clothes clean.

Thus your health is protected. You are kept from exposure.

Of course, the savings effected by a 1900 Gravity Washer—savings of time and strength and wear on clothes—are worth a lot to you.

And the 1900 Gravity Washer is the only washer that effects such savings, because these savings are all due to the working parts of the washer, which make it wash quickly and easily, while the clothes are held still.

The working parts of the 1900 Gravity Washer cannot be imitated, because they are patented.

I have sold thousands and thousands of my washers during the past few years.

Thousands and thousands of pleased women users can tell you how my washers save.

But I don't ask you to take even the testimony of actual users of my washers.

I say "Prove a 1900 Gravity Washer for yourself and—at my expense."

I will send a washer to any responsible party and prepay the freight.

I will ship you a washer promptly so you can have it at once. You don't have to send me a copper in advance.

All you do is take the washer and use it a month. Do four weeks' washings with it.

And if you don't find the 1900 Gravity Washer all I claim—if it doesn't save exactly as I say—if it doesn't wash quicker, and easier, and better, and more economically than you have ever washed before—don't keep the washer.

Just tell me you don't want it, and that will settle the matter.

The test shan't cost you a penny.

Your month's use of the washer is—FREE.

If you want to keep my washer—if you are pleased and satisfied—if you see where the washer will save time and strength and clothes—and, in that way save money enough to pay for itself in a few months—why, I will let you pay for the Washer as it Saves for You.

Pay by the week—or the month—please yourself. This way you really Let the Washer Pay for Itself Out of What It Saves.

Send today for my New Illustrated Washer Book. It is FREE.

Your name and address on a post card mailed at once brings the Book by return mail, postpaid.

Write now. Find out all there is to know about the only washer that saves your time, strength and clothes—protects your health and your pocketbook—and Pays for Itself by Its Saving.

Write to me. Address E. F. Bieber, Manager 1900 Washer Co., 361 Henry St., Birmingham, N. Y. Or—if you live in Canada, write to "The Canadian 1900 Washer Co.," 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

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A Chicken for Him.

Once upon a time a youth who had commenced to navigate the sea of matrimony went to his father and said, "Father, who should be boss? I or my wife?" Then the old man smiled, and said:

"Here are 100 chickens and a team of horses. Hitch up the horses, load the chickens into the wagon and wherever you find a man and his wife dwelling stop and make inquiry as to who is the boss. Wherever you find a woman running things leave a chicken. If you come to a place where the man is in control, give him one of the horses."

After 79 chickens had been disposed of he came to a house and made the usual inquiry.

"I'm boss o' this ranch," said the man. "Got to show me."

So the wife was called and she affirmed her husband's assertion.

"Take whichever horse you want," was the boy's reply.

So the husband replied, "I'll take the bay."

But the wife didn't like the bay horse, and she called her husband aside and talked to him. He returned and said, "I believe I'll take the gray horse."

"Not much," said Missouri, "you'll take a chicken."—Philadelphia "Ledger."

Throwing away the feet, neck and giblets of a chicken is a rash waste. Save them for rice soup.

Scald the feet and draw off the skin—in a single pair of ordinary chicken feet there is a cupful of stiff jelly. Put the feet, neck and giblets into a saucepan, turn a quart and a half of cold water over them and bring to a boil. Then add a teaspoonful of salt, half a carrot, two onions, a leek, a bunch of herbs comprising a sprig of thyme, a blade of mace, two cloves, six whole peppers and a bay leaf. Boil for an hour. At the end of that time put in two teaspoonfuls of rice. Meanwhile boil two teaspoonfuls of rice until it is tender. Strain the soup, add the boiled rice, thicken with a tablespoonful of butter and half a tablespoonful of flour and after it comes from the fire stir in a little minced parsley.

Above all things, reverence yourself.—Pythagoras.

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ABSORBINE, JR., for man-kind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

THE VALUE OF ICE is recognized by all progressive farmers, dairymen, hotel-keepers, etc. the question of the economical and rapid harvest of the crop must appeal to everyone who is in a position to put up his own ice. Those who live near a lake or river will find that they can save a considerable amount each year by putting up their own ice. One man and a horse will do the work, and as the Dorsch plow MARKS AND CUTS at the same time, the work of marking off the field before cutting is thus avoided.

The plows are made entirely of steel and cannot warp nor get out of shape. Teeth are made of the highest quality hand-forged steel, and can be taken out and sharpened when dull.

Where the harvest is small, it is often advisable for two or three to buy a plow in common, and thus reduce to a minimum the expense of cutting.

Those interested in Ice Plows and Tools had best write for free catalogue and prices to John Dorsch & Sons, No. 280 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Fruit Farm Stories

Around the Fireplace of Our Mountain Hotel.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

I was stopping at Cascade Lakes hotel in the Adirondack mountains in June, when guests were few, the regular season not having opened. The large hotel seemed almost deserted, but the few guests who were present at that early date made the most of each other's society and thus became well acquainted. Among those present was a well-known judge, his wife and daughter, a newly-married couple, a state senator, the hotel keeper, his son and daughter.

One evening as I came in from trout fishing I saw approaching a beautiful team of bays drawing a single-seated carriage of queer construction. I have seen carriages in many parts of the world, but I never had seen one like this. It was elegant in its appointments, but of peculiar shape. In its rear was a contrivance for carrying several trunks and hand bags, all of which were covered with water-proof material, and arranged in a way not to mar the elegant appearance of the vehicle. The horses' sleek coats glistened, the harnesses betokened good care and polish.

In the carriage was seated a white-haired man, seventy years of age, with a very red face, and by his side a very beautiful young woman. When this equipage stopped before the steps of the hotel the manager came out to welcome the new arrivals, and the few guests who were present in the lobby made no attempt to conceal their interest in them. Were they father and daughter, or man and wife? It was soon discovered by the register that neither was true. The young lady was the niece of the aged traveler.

When the strangers came down to supper, they were found to be sociable, willing to become acquainted with everybody, and pleased to express themselves freely on every subject. The aged man was a resident of Montreal, Canada. He had driven from Montreal to this mountain hotel, a distance of perhaps two hundred miles, and was on his way to Keene valley, near by, to the Ausable river and chasm, to Lake Champlain, Saratoga and thence to New York, Boston and Newport, intending to return to Montreal, Canada, by a different route later, in the fall.

"I have been quite a traveler in my day," remarked the man from Montreal, when seated at the dinner table. "There are but few parts of the world where I have not tramped. I have been over England, Ireland, France, Norway, Egypt, parts of Africa, Japan, China, Russia and into Alaska. There are probably few men who have been farther north than I have been."

Naturally this man had many pleasing narratives to relate in connection with his journeys. As the few guests would gather about the big open fireplace each evening, in the lobby of the hotel, we would be entertained by music from the bride, who was a notable musician, or by talks on Shakespeare by the aged and worthy judge, who had written a book on this subject, or by accounts of strange guests whom our host, the hotel keeper, had entertained in years past, or by stories by the white-haired and red-faced guest from Canada.

STORY OF THE TRAVELER.

Attacked by a Midnight Robber.

When traveling in England many years ago, I spent several days with an English friend in that most beautiful part of England known as the Kenilworth Castle district, made famous by Sir Walter Scott. Many parts of England remind me of the fertile lands of Western New York. You have in England the same valleys, hillsides and gentle rolling surface that you have in Western New York, and you see here and there the same beautiful trees, the winding streams, like the Avon, and here and there a glimpse of woodland.

During the day we had visited the ruins of Kenilworth castle, within the walls of which had been enacted so many romances, dramas and tragedies. I noticed that one stone door step had been worn by the tread of many feet to a depth of six inches. Consider how many hundreds of thousands or millions of footsteps must have been required to have worn this solid block to this depth.

My friend was one of those good old English souls who delighted in reminiscences of the days of knighthood, of valiant men meeting in battle array, clad from head to foot in armor of steel. One room in his house was entirely occupied with battle axes, spears, bows and arrows, old armor and other accoutrements

of warfare used in early days. Another room was filled with portraits of his ancestors, many of whom had worn these coats of steel and wielded these battle-axes and spears. As we passed through this art gallery I was told of valiant deeds of one after another of his ancestors, some of whom fought with William the Conqueror, with Oliver Cromwell, and later on were engaged in the border warfare with Scotland.

As you may imagine, when I retired to my room that night my brain was full of thoughts of doughty warriors, clad in iron, mounted on fiery steeds, dashing at each other, carrying in their hands heavy shafts of wood, pointed with the hardest steel, with the intention of piercing the armor of the opponent, similarly armed, who was rushing toward him on horseback, and other men in battle array with shields in one hand, and stout swords in the other, meeting opponents, face to face. Truly those were days for the exhibition of great courage, where in wars each man had a hand-to-hand tussle with his opponent. We have courage and valor in wars these days, but in modern battles the armies are often a mile or more apart, and in battles at sea five to ten miles apart.

The night was cold. The autumn winds were shrieking about the gables of the house and rattling the stout shutters at the windows, as I sat before the fireplace in the room that had been assigned to me for the night. I was in no mood for sleep, but gazed reflectively upon the glowing coals and the leaping flames that warmed my room. Then I noticed what had escaped my attention before, that in one corner of the room stood a large armor complete. This discovery was a shock to me, as at first it seemed to be the figure of a man. It was nothing remarkable that my friend should use some of these curiosities as ornaments in other rooms than the main armor room below.

Then I picked up from my table a book. It was the story of Kenilworth, by Sir Walter Scott, placed there thoughtfully by my considerate host. I was soon deeply interested in this wonderful story of ancient days, when suddenly raising my eyes to take in more deeply one of those beautiful expressions of Scott's, my attention was again attracted to the armor, which seemed to be swaying to and fro and nodding to me. I rubbed my eyes and looked again intently, my blood chilled meanwhile, and then the armor resumed its former rigidity, and assuming that all had been an illusion, I again returned to my book.

Again I was disturbed by the creaking of the armor. It seemed as though there was movement in its rusty joints. "Surely," I exclaimed, "my nerves must be getting the better of me." Thereupon I laid down my book, undressed and jumped into bed. I know not how long I had been there, or whether I had been asleep. It must have been nearly midnight; the fire burned low on the hearth, casting a faint glow over the room, which was partially lighted by rays of moonlight, coming through the window. At this moment I distinctly saw the armor step down from its pedestal and walk with unsteady steps toward my bedside! I was almost paralyzed with horror as it came nearer and nearer. I feigned sleep, but still had my eyes sufficiently open to see what was going on, and when the figure reached my bedside I made a leap for it, forcing it upon the floor, with myself on top, and part of the bed clothes. The noise occasioned by the falling of so much metal and my added weight aroused the household. In a moment my host, his wife and several servants had burst into my room.

And now comes the denouement: A robber had concealed himself in the old armor. Learning that an American guest was to spend the night there, and assuming that all Americans were millionaires, he had thought it a good opportunity for replenishing his treasury. He was removed from the armor and tightly bound, after which he told us of the terrible torture he endured while encased in the armor and obliged to stand in one position for so long a time. He said he suffered more than death in the hours that he stood thus encased in steel upon the pedestal. It was movements caused by his sufferings that first attracted my attention to the swaying and nodding in the early evening.

Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone.—Bartol.

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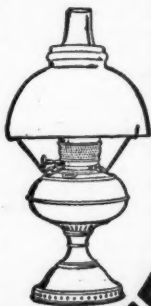
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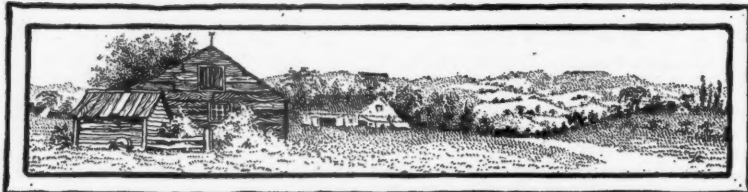


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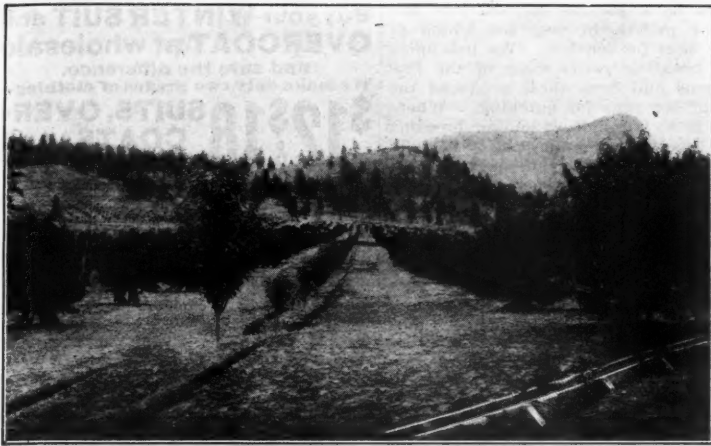
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E. B. OSTER'S PEACH ORCHARD, SUMMERLAND, B. C.

A Land of Peaches and Sunshine.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: In these days of promoting great industrial enterprises that are said to grind the faces of the poor, it is refreshing to find a business like promoter of another kind. A community promoter is Mr. J. M. Robinson. Peachland, Summerland and Naramata, B. C., are his monuments. He has been called "the Cecil Rhodes of the Okanagan Valley" because he was the first man to demonstrate on a large scale the possibilities of bench land farming under irrigation in the dry belt of the Sunset province, and because he has induced Canadians to see in the Okanagan a great national asset.

When he first sailed down the beautiful lake of that name ten years ago, its western shore was a wilderness given over to cattle and wild horses and relieved only at long intervals by a lonely ranch on the shore. On the arid uplands it was said nothing would grow. But the eye of a business man saw there the warm sandy soil peaches love; saw too a clear, dry climate so mild the wild strawberries hung on the vines until New Year; so also teeming millions of the future in the great northwest, and then he said, "There are thousands who need just these conditions, but they know not they are here. Go to now, let us prepare a place for them."

So he purchased a tract of land at \$4.00 per acre, surveyed it into five and ten-acre blocks, brought water for miles to them and called the experiment Peachland. To-day the best of that land cannot be bought for less than \$1,000 per acre. The peaches, bursting with juices of exquisite flavors, find their way to vice-regal tables and command a 50c a crate higher price than any others. They grow often to twelve and fourteen inches in girth, and require tomato crates in shipment. A cannery, the first in the valley, is now in operation, able to pay \$1.15 per crate for its supplies. Summerland, the second community, is fifteen miles south, or down the lake. Five years ago it was a cattle ranch. To-day its assessed value as a well arranged municipality is \$1,024,275.00. There are planted 250,000 trees.—Traveler.

Cold Storage.

Cold storage in farms has always been a perplexing problem. There are many people whose minds are confused about cold storage. They think that fruit kept in a low temperature will spoil immediately after leaving the storage room. This is an error. The Norman storage system is guaranteed to produce a temperature exactly the same degree in every part of the storage room at the same time.

From All Points of View.

"Nothing," said the Optimist.
"Graft," writes the Muck-Raker.
"Booze," declares the Temperance Reformer.

"Trades Unionism," asserts the Employer.

"Low wages, long hours and the oppression of the working man," announces the Walking Delegate.

"Scepticism and irreligion," pleads the Clergy.

"Dogma and unreasoned belief," reports the Freethinker.

"Silks and the pursuit of money," complains the Apostle of the Simple Life.

"Discontent and the love of innovation," suggests the Conservative.

"Indifference to reform," rejoins the Radical.

"Militarism," avers the Peace Advocate.

"The growth of collectivism," claims the Individualist.

"Private ownership and the competitive system," insists the Socialist.

"Selfishness and human depravity," affirms the Moralist.

"Monopoly," shouts the Trust Smasher.

"Landlordism and taxation of industry," asseverates the Single Taxer.

"Everything is wrong," whines the Pessimist, and the Anarchist shrieks "Amen."—"Life."

Obedient Instructions.—Christ Nelson, having been in this country only a few weeks, was slow in learning American customs, and especially the inscriptions on envelopes. One of his first acts after landing in Oregon was to take out naturalization papers. On the corner of the envelope in which were contained the documents that made him an American citizen were the words, "Return in five days."

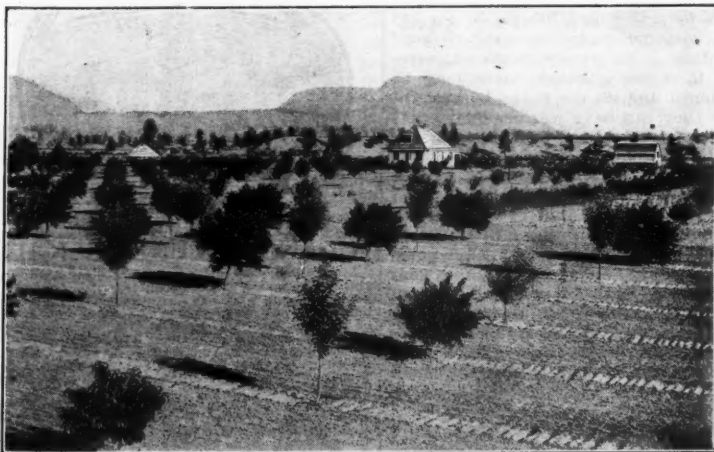
"Wal, I be har," he said Monday, as he shuffled up to the counter of the county clerk's office and spoke to Deputy Prasp.

"What do you want?" asked that official carefully noting the embarrassed flush on the Swede's face.

"Wal, it say on this har envelop 'Return in five days,' and time be up to-day, so I ban come round."

When assured that nobody wanted him he turned with surprise and walked sadly away, not certain whether he was naturalized or not.

"I cracked a lawyer's house the other night," said the first burglar disgustedly, "and the lawyer was there with a gun all ready for me. He advised me ter git out." "You got off easy," replied the other. "Not much I didn't! He charged me \$25 for de advice."—Philadelphia "Press."



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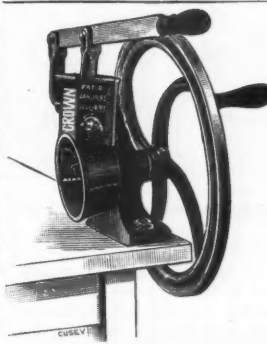
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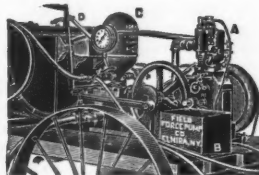
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Fruit Helps

By Professor H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.



Poultry on Fruit Farms.

There is no business among whole list of rural pursuits that is more substantial nor one that may be made more profitable than poultry keeping. It might seem that the business might be easily overdone, but with all the large poultry farms, which a few years ago were unknown, because they did not exist, the price of poultry and eggs is constantly rising. The first cost of the stock and appliances necessary in the beginning, no matter what kind of poultry is to be kept, is very small. Almost anyone who has ordinary intelligence, an industrious disposition and even a small tract of land to work on can soon grow into a considerable poultry business, and it is far better to grow into it gradually than to plunge into it. One must learn by degrees what kind of poultry business best suits his abilities and surrounding conditions, if he is to become very successful.

The fruit grower usually has plenty of land and the other necessary natural conditions for keeping poultry. Of the

always be a surplus of cockerels and off-type pullets, fit only for killing or to lay eggs for market. We put up in large breeding yards some of the first selections and from these produced the most of our eggs for hatching. Where there is no attempt at selling breeding stock this will not be necessary nor will it be wise to curtail the liberty of the fowls, except to keep them from certain parts of the premises where there are special reasons for not letting them run at large.

The larger breeds are usually in my own experience, not so good to produce eggs as the Leghorns, and the greater profit in keeping hens for market purposes is in selling eggs. They are largely composed of water and there is more profit in selling water inside the skins of fruit or in eggshells than anything else that goes to market. And it has long been our rule, made from experience, to sell the surplus cockerels when they attained one and a half to two pounds in weight. At that size they will bring as much as if kept longer. As fast as they increase in size they decrease in price per pound. Sell them off then and save feed and trouble. For the fruit grower who does not want to be troubled by keeping the small breeds within high fences, it must be done in some cases, there is none better than the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, the Rhode Island Reds, the Orpingtons and the Brahmas. Of course there are other good breeds but I think these are the best. At present I am keeping the Rhode Island Reds on our Pecanla farm. When I want to build chicken fences I



Black Spanish and Leghorn eggs of H. P. Lipard, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, and a notable poultry keeper.

different species of poultry it is rarely that any other is as suitable for fruit farms as chickens. As to the particular breed to be kept that depends almost entirely on fancy. We have kept ordinary mixed chickens, and nearly all the leading standard breeds at different times on our own farms. The Leghorns have paid better than any of the others and there seems to be very little or no difference in the several breeds. The White Leghorn is much easier kept to the points of feather than the Brown or Buff, and this is very essential in keeping a flock up to the most profitable standard. My own experience leads me to the firm conviction that it pays better to keep one or more pure breeds than any sort of mongrel. And to do this with the least trouble, provided the neighboring farms are sufficiently distant to avoid mixing with their chickens, one breed is better than two or more, because there may be great liberty given the chickens. This is quite necessary in attaining the highest excellence of the breed, and we have found that eggs produced under such conditions are usually more fertile than those from penned fowls.

One reason why pure bred fowls are more profitable than mongrels is, that the eggs and birds may be sold for breeding purposes at better prices than for common market use. There is no doubt that it costs more to keep the stock to a reasonable standard of perfection, but it pays better, too; and there is a pleasure in having something really superior. We made it a rule to sell eggs or chickens for less than what is usually deemed pure-bred prices, except such as we sent to market for consumption. A chicken that would not bring a dollar or more for breeding purposes we ate or sold to be eaten. Of course there will

get woven wire fencing of two sizes, one inch mesh, two feet high—less will do—and three-inch mesh four to six feet high of very light wire. These two combined in a fence costs no more than two-inch mesh of the common height, four to five feet, made from heavier wire, and it is far more serviceable, as can easily be understood.

Orchards are well suited for poultry runs. Even turkeys, ducks and geese do well in them, where there is some grass. They catch every insect that can be found. Guineas are the greatest insect catchers of all domestic fowls. If their houses are scattered over the orchards it is better than to have them all at one place. The fowls can and will cover the territory much more evenly and thoroughly than by the other plan. Temporary or movable summer houses for the young broods, or for old fowls, may be made and used to good advantage. As winter comes on, especially in a cold climate, these may be abandoned and all the flocks be brought where they can have warmer quarters.

Berry fields are not so suitable for poultry as orchards, except those of the bush fruits at certain seasons of the year, when there is no fruit to be bothered. I have found that by liberal feeding, (and nothing else pays well), chickens do not hurt fruit of any kind much even when allowed free range. They will eat some of that found on the ground and this is usually put to as good use as it otherwise could be, except choice drops and some of the berries.

Keep plenty of poultry on the fruit farm. It is a profitable and interesting adjunct to it.

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and others say the reverse. How should it be done?—R. J. B., Ohio.

Reply.—Yes, it does pay to mulch strawberry beds in nearly every climate and in nearly every case. The strawberry plant delights in an even temperature, a cool, moist and yet well drained soil. This can be accomplished in the fruiting season best by retaining the winter moisture through the spring by mulching. It also is often the case that violent changes come in wintertime, and if the strawberry plants are well hidden under a light covering of straw or other similar trash they will not feel the effects very much. A very slight covering on the ground has a wonderful effect in retaining the moisture.

There are various materials that often lie about the farm that might be put to this use—old stackbutts, the refuse from sorghum mills, old corn stalks and the like. Marsh grass is excellent and contains almost no seeds that might be the cause of troublesome weeds. Spread the covering a little thicker, just outside the rows than right over the plants. The mulching should not be so thick over them that they may not easily come through it in the spring time when the new growth starts. In case of the mulch being thick over the plants it should be thinned very early in the spring, for it will smother the tender growth. The best time to apply the mulch is just as freezing weather starts.

Can I preserve citron and make it like that we buy of the grocer?—George Holdt, New York.

Reply.—The preserved citron of commerce is made from the fruit of a tree that is closely related to the orange and lemon. It can only be grown in this country in the very warmest parts of California and Florida. When the fruit is full grown but yet green it is cut from the trees, and put into a strong salt pickle. After a time it is taken out, the salt soaked out and then thoroughly and repeatedly soaked in pure sugar syrup and dried. This has been done with eminent success in both California and Florida, but almost entirely in the former. Some people suppose that the "citron" melon can be used for the same purpose but this is a mistake for the character of the product would be quite different and lacking in the peculiar flavor that the true citron has. However, it makes a very toothsome and wholesome preserve when properly prepared.

How shall I prepare the bearing apple orchard for winter, also the 5-year-old orchard?—B. J. B. of Mo.

Reply.—The season of growth has now passed and unless the orchard trees have been well cared for by thorough tillage, or in some other way that has induced a good growth of wood and healthy fruit buds provided they are of bearing age, it is impossible for them to be in good fix for winter. Stunted and starved orchard trees are not nearly so well fortified for the severe weather of winter as are those that have been well fed and well tilled or mulched. And those enfeebled by insect defoliation, fungus diseases while they were growing, those affected by scale insects that have sucked their vital juices, or those that have had several of these troubles playing upon them must be as bad or worse than such as have had no tillage. Or, suppose that even the tillage was denied them, how could they be ready for the winter? How often we see orchards that the above may apply to in whole or in part.

I recall a peach orchard in Southern Michigan that had been so well cared for that some of the owner's neighbors had feared he would be broken up financially because of the cost. But the severe winter that followed damaged nearly all the peach trees in that region to such an extent that nearly all the fruit buds were killed and in some cases the trees. The next summer the owner of the well-tilled orchard had to thin his fruit and got an enormous price for the crop.

Provided an orchard has been well cared for during the growing season there are several other things that can be done preparatory to winter.

One of them is to make sure that no cattle, horses, colts, sheep or other stock that may in any way damage the trees can get to them. Nail up the gates or bars, if necessary, until the next spring.

Remove all grass, weeds or other trash that will afford protection to mice near the bodies of the trees. This should be done at once for these pests often eat the bark from near the roots very early in the season. Depend on no washes of any kind, for they do not repel hungry mice. Poisoned vegetables, apples, wheat or corn stuck into the ground near the base of the trees, where no fowls or pigs can get to it, is a help by lessening

the number of mice. Almost every region is infested with these little scamps and trash in the orchard is their chief ally.

Prepare for rabbits where they were ever known to be troublesome to trees. There is no telling what kind of winter will come and whether or not the rabbits will feel like eating then. Believe that they will rather than that they will not, for the latter is likely to be true. I have seen many thousands of trees seriously damaged and often ruined from taking the chances that rabbits would not be had that winter. Sometimes they are let alone until nearly spring and then gnawed to the wood. Put no faith in protective washes. They are often delusive and rarely effective as repellants. Tie up the trees with something that will remain all winter.

Which are the apples of highest flavor that can be grown in the eastern states? Can the fruit of such varieties be sold for what it costs to raise them?—A. L. P., of W. Va.

Reply.—There are many kinds of apples that may be grown in the eastern states that are of high quality and sold at fancy prices. The fact that the very high prices for apples are usually paid for those of the west should not deter the eastern fruit grower from competing. It is not necessary nor reasonable for them quietly to allow their western competitors always to take the cream of the apple market. But they must search out the choicest varieties, plant them and then take the best of care of the trees and fruit or it will not be possible to run an even race with the western apple growers.

At the present time there are a few eastern growers who are trying to put apples of the highest class on the market. In West Virginia there is one man who I know to be growing the Jefferis quite extensively and selling it locally. This is one of the most delicious of all the apples that grow, but is in season in August and September. It is not large but beautifully colored, being distinctly striped with red over a yellow ground. The flavor is subacid and very delicate and the flesh is always tender and very juicy. There is no tree that is better shaped nor a better bearer. If the Jefferis was planted much more than it is and the fruit put in fancy style for market I think it would sell at fancy prices. The same is true of Primate, which is an apple of about the same season but of a high creamy color. The main objection to it is its very delicate flesh, which necessitates the most careful handling.

Right here I might properly mention a new idea about marketing apples, especially those for family use. This is to pack two or more varieties of the same season in baskets of suitable size for carrying in the hand, in no case to exceed half a bushel. If the colors and flavors differ it will be better than to have all alike.

The Grimes is strictly a fancy apple and also entirely suited to profitable orchard culture. The tree bears well and is well shaped. Of all the yellow apples none is more beautiful. Being medium in size and very highly colored it is attractive and very suitable as a table or fancy fruit stand apple; and when once tasted is never to be forgotten. Its season is early winter or late fall.

Jonathan is another variety of the highest quality and as handsome a red color as Grimes is yellow. The flavor is a sprightly subacid and very agreeable. These two ripen at the same season and would be very suitable to sell together in family basket packages.

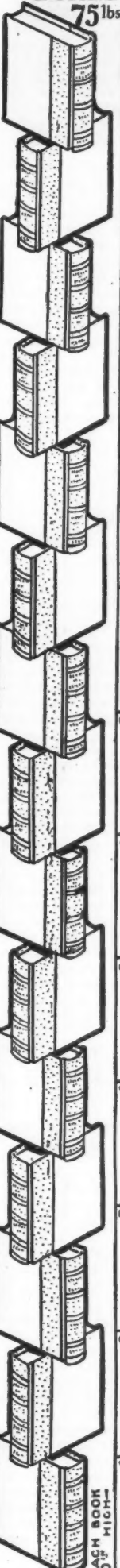
Newton is a true late keeper, but is only suitable for growing in the mountain regions of Virginia and North Carolina, so far as experience goes. Esopus Spitzenberg is another apple of the highest quality and is especially adapted to the more northern states. There are several other varieties well suited to fancy market purposes and I may mention them at some future time.

H. E. Goodman.

His Pants.—"That is like the Baptist pastor," said a listener, "who wanted a text to defend the doctrine of immersion, and especially the custom of ministers wearing baptismal trousers when going into the water with converts to dip them beneath the surface. He found his Scriptural authority in the words, 'Pants for the water brooks,' which he took from the psalm of David: 'As the heart pants for the water brooks, so my soul panteth after thee.'"

Marcus Aurelius.—Whatever is in any way beautiful hath its source of beauty in itself and is complete in itself; praise forms no part of it. So it is none the worse nor the better for being praised.

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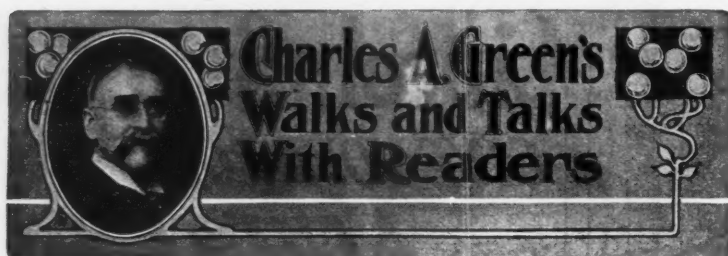
If you send postal instead of coupon please mention
Green's Fruit Grower.

Marconi's First Wireless.—Marconi's first wireless message was sent from a kite of the Eddy pattern, says the New York "Press." This remarkable man, now 57 years old, active as a cricket, a man who neither smokes, chews nor drinks, has sent kites into the great empyrean a distance of five miles. One of them showed a pulling or lifting power of nearly 300 pounds.

Such a kite, nine feet high, would take a boy to heaven. Eddy on the evening of the Dewey reception, when the hero returned from Manila, sent a kite across the East river, and attached to the string were 17 glass lanterns, each

containing a candle. All New York wondered at the strange spectacle of varicolored "electric" lights sailing so high above the Brooklyn bridge. The kite, of course, was invisible.

It seems easy. Just save a cent to-day, two cents to-morrow, four cents the next day, and continue through the month, doubling each day the savings of the preceding day. At the month's end you would be a multi-millionaire. Try it on paper. Any other way is impracticable, of course, and the way most people get rich is on paper.—"What to Eat."



ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1907.

Fruit and root cellars should be ventilated frequently during the winter.

Do not forget to cover the strawberry rows with an inch or two strawy litter of barnyard manure, if you have no better mulch. The only objection to barnyard manure is that it contains seeds of grass and weeds.

If there is simply a bruise and the skin is not punctured it will not cause the apple to decay. C. A. Green has studied this point and found the fact to be as stated.

There will be no off year in apple orchards if the fruit was properly thinned when over bearing and if the orchards were well cultivated, cared for and pruned, and the soil in the orchard was kept enriched.

Where the thermometer in winter goes below 10 degrees of zero, blackberry and raspberry bushes should be laid down and covered as far as possible with soil.

Missouri claims in her apple orchards twenty million trees, while New York state has fifteen million and Illinois thirteen million five hundred thousand.

Someone says that Luther Burbank has seventy varieties of apples growing on one tree. This is not remarkable. It is possible to have several hundred varieties, possibly a thousand, growing on one tree, by making as many grafts in different parts of the branches.

In New York state there is a law in force compelling fruit growers to pack fruits honestly. If this law was properly enforced a man is liable to be arrested who places the largest and finest fruit on the top of the package, leaving the inferior fruit to be discovered by the purchaser when he reaches home, in the bottom of the package.

Seedless Pears.—It is claimed that a seedless pear has been discovered in the Hood River district, Oregon. In shape this pear looks like Wilder Early, but it is even later than Clapp's Favorite. Possibly the tree will not continue to bear seedless pears.

Apple orchards planted during the past five or ten years cannot stand safely any grassy or weedy fields. Such fields are swarming with mice and these mice are almost certain to gnaw the bark off of the trees and destroy them. Weedy and grassy orchards should be plowed before winter sets in and each tree should be banked with fresh clean soil, making a steep pile of earth around the trunk of each tree 18 inches high. Even then there is some danger of mice, thus after heavy falls of snow, it is well to tread around each tree, pressing down the snow, making more prominent the piles of earth that have been placed around the tree. Special attention should be given the trees on the borders of the orchard, since here is where the mice are most numerous. Piles of brush or rails in or near the orchard should be removed since they harbor mice and other pests.

In some sections of the country rabbits do great injury to fruit trees during winter months. I never recommend applying tar or any greasy substance to the bark of fruit trees. I have known these substances to be applied without injury, but in many instances the entire orchard has been destroyed, therefore never apply them direct to the tree. I know of no better protection against rabbits than to encase each tree with a thin veneer of wood, or with tarred paper, the wood or paper extending as high as the rabbits can reach. Some recommend smearing each tree trunk with blood or rubbing it with hog's liver, but I doubt the working of this plan.

If the winters are severe in your locality, take down the grape vines from the trellis and hold them close to the

wood with sods or stones. They will go through the winter much more safely in this position.

Berry bushes are often injured in winter by being crushed under snow banks. The rows of blackberry, raspberry and gooseberry canes cause the snow to accumulate in the plantation. When the snow settles there is danger of the canes being crushed. This crushing of the canes can be obviated, by sending men through the rows to tramp down the snow about each bush before it settles.

The winter months also give leisure for going through the orchard in search of eggs of insect pests. In the apple orchard you will find on the smaller twigs masses of eggs of caterpillars and other insects, which encircle the twig like a band of light color. By destroying these eggs, you destroy thousands of the foliage eating insects.

The winter months also give leisure for pruning the orchard and vineyards. There are many days in winter when this pruning can be done. Cherry trees will not endure severe pruning as will the apple and pear trees. It is best not to do a large amount of pruning in the orchard in one season, but do a little every season.

Orchards may be enriched by applying manure any time during the year, but in winter you have the most leisure for this work. Do not pile the manure around the trunk of the tree, but apply it broadcast as far as the branches extend or even farther.

Winter time is a good time for examining the trunk and branches of trees in search of scale insects. If you see anything unusual in the appearance of the bark of your trees, give such trees careful investigation, and if you cannot discover what the trouble is, send specimens of the twig or bark to your state experiment station.

The trunks of trees can be whitewashed during the winter. There is no better wash than the lime, sulphur and salt wash for fruit trees.

Banana Apple Sold for \$12.00 a Box.—The Banana is perhaps the best of all apples in quality. It is also a beautiful apple, looking like lumps of gold tinged with red on one side. The fruit is large and uniformly fair and free from worm. The tree is a good bearer and fast grower. The Banana was introduced by Green's Nursery Company 15 years ago. It came to us originally from a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower at Flora, Ill. Our C. A. Green has fruited this apple at Green's Fruit Farm for many years and every year has ordered boxes of it sent to his residence for eating during the winter months. It is a long keeping winter apple. Last fall the Banana apple fruited in the Hood River, Oregon district, and sold there at \$12.00 per box, which is the highest price ever known as far as I am informed for apples in this country.

Care of the Piano.—I am glad to learn that most farm homes have a piano or organ. Musical instruments do much to make homes attractive. My father bought a piano when I was a boy, over 40 years ago. This is a good piano at this date. Pianos should be kept from dampness, and should not come in contact with the wall, nor be placed near a stove, or furnace heating flue. The piano should be closed when not in use. It should be tuned at regular intervals. The best musicians have their pianos tuned at least four times a year. Some of them every month, but I know of a piano which has not been tuned for five years and yet it makes good music. It is considered an injury to the piano to let it go a long time without tuning.

Trusting Relatives.—In business relations it is not wise to place greater con-

fidence in relatives than in other people. No matter who you are doing business with, do it in a business-like way, and not in a confidential way. Most business with relatives is done on a confidential basis, which is an error. My friend tells me that he took his uncle in a partnership with him in the shoe business. The uncle verbally agreed to put in \$40,000 capital, but this was not in writing, therefore he did not put in half that amount of capital. Soon after hard times came on and this uncle without consulting my friend, his partner, sacrificed the entire business for a small amount of cash, thus practically ruining the nephew. This uncle before he closed out the business had become tired of the shoe business, and had been fascinated with the idea of moving himself and family to California.

White Grub.—If you have not cleared out the white grubs from the roots of your peach trees this fall, it may be possible in some sections of the country to do it during the winter months. Remove the soil from the base of the tree, and with a sharp knife or steel wire, examine carefully for the white grub, which if left undisturbed may be consuming the bark and roots all winter.

FERTILIZING ORCHARDS.

Many people have an idea that orchards do not need enriching, but this is a mistake. How can you expect to take off from the orchard large and numerous crops of apples, peaches, pears, plums and other fruits and not reduce the fertility of the land? You cannot use barnyard manure to better advantage than by spreading it broadcast over the orchard. Wood ashes are a special fertilizer for all kinds of fruit, but especially for the apple and peach. A two horse wagon load of ashes to an acre of orchard is not an excessive amount.

I do not favor seeding the orchard to grass, but there is one gain in so doing, and that is, you provide a sod, which, when turned under enriches the land. But if sod is allowed to accumulate in the orchard, it should not remain there long, but should be turned under at the earliest possible moment. Usually orchardists sow rye or buckwheat in the orchards to plow under in place of sod, and these green crops are preferable since they grow quicker, thus the orchard is sooner under cultivation again.

THE FARM WORK-BENCH.

I pity the farmer who has no work-bench and no tools. As a boy on the farm I had a theory. It was that everyone should have a supply of sharp tools ready for immediate service. To this end I built a work-bench on which was a vice and near it an anvil. At one side was a compartment, under lock and key, where I was to keep my sharp tools. My theory did not work. Someone would rush in for a wrench, or saw, or a hammer, when I was not there to open this tool chest, thus time and money was lost; therefore, I was compelled to omit the lock and key, and the result was lost and dulled tools. How many times since then I have started to keep a set of tools in good condition, only to find it impossible, since it seemed necessary that everyone should have the opportunity of using them, and when such is the case, they are apt to be widely scattered or lost or left in such dull condition as to be of little use. It pays to have tools on the farm, and to have there an assortment of nails, screws, and bolts. I have seen the time when a bolt with a nut attached, costing 3 cents, might be worth a dollar or even \$5 in case of breakage of some important tool or wagon.

BAD PLACES FOR KEEPING MONEY.

Thieves on entering a house have great skill in discovering where money is stored or hidden. On entering a room a thief will thrust his hands into the most likely spot for hidden valuables. There are thousands who, rather than keep their money in banks, store it in old stoves, under mattresses of beds, between the lining of bed clothes, under carpets or in old clothes, bureaus and other cubby holes. Thousands have been lost in selling old clothes with money in them. The wife sells this old clothing in which money has been put by the husband unknown to the wife who makes the sale. Thousands of dollars have been burned in old stoves, in which fires have been started during the absence of the husband who, unknown to the wife, had stored money in these old stoves. After the death of individuals large sums of money have been found in recesses of desks, libraries and bureaus, or between the leaves or covers of old books.

The safest place for money is in good, strong banks. You need not place all

your money in one bank, but divide it among a number of banks. If there is but one bank in your village, deposit a part of your money in the bank of another village. Keep your wife informed as to where your money is kept and your other valuables.

CARE OF HARNESS AND WAGONS.

Now is the time for overhauling the harness, wagons and farm tools generally. All of these items should now be put in the best possible condition for next year's service. No farm tools should be put away encased in dirt and rust. Every hoe, plow, cultivator and other tool should be greased, to prevent rust.

Mud left long on a wagon destroys the life of the paint and varnish, hence wagons should be washed often. Farm wagons and other tools should be painted at least every two years. The carriages or road wagons should be varnished each year and painted every three or four years.

Harnesses are neglected on most farms. I have seen farm harnesses tied together with strings, ropes or wires, which were absolutely dangerous, risking the lives of passengers drawn thereby.

You would not think of wearing a pair of boots in all kinds of weather for a year without oiling them many times, but there are farmers who allow years to go by without thinking of oiling their harnesses. Every harness should be oiled at least once a year, and it would be much better if they were oiled twice a year. See that the harnesses are washed and cleaned thoroughly before the oil is applied. A stiff brush with soap and hot water is a good thing to clean a harness with. The oil can be applied with a sponge or woolen cloth. Let the harness dry some time after washing before oiling it.

MY CHESTNUT ORCHARD.

At Green's fruit farm 20 years ago I planted one hundred chestnut trees. This planting was an experiment. The soil was clay and the neighbors said that chestnuts would not thrive on such soil and that chestnuts would thrive only on sandy soil. I was aware that chestnuts are nearly always found on light sandy soil, nevertheless I was fond of all kinds of fruit, fond of nutting, and it seemed to me that chestnut trees upon this farm would add greatly to its attractiveness to my wife, children and to myself, and to those who should live on it when we were dead and gone.

I did not plant the improved chestnut but simply small seedling trees of the American sweet chestnut, such as you and I gathered years ago when we were boys.

Yesterday, (October 25th), a big load of the Green family drove out to Green's fruit farm on a nutting expedition. On arriving at the farm they at once proceeded to the field where the chestnut trees are standing. They found that three bushels of the chestnuts had been removed, burs and all, fearing that if they did not gather them at this early date somebody would steal them. But there were still plenty of chestnuts on the trees. The burs had not all opened, therefore there was some difficulty in knocking them off the trees, but the party brought home with them, each a nice little bag of choice nuts, and each member of the party was remarkably pleased.

The value of the nuts was not great, but the pleasure of the day's outing and of gathering the nuts was great. I advise every reader of Green's Fruit Grower to plant a few trees of the chestnut or black walnut and English walnut. It is not generally known that English walnut is hardy in Rochester, New York.

The Diamond.—In New York city a horse picked up a diamond. A wealthy lady lost the diamond which dropped from its setting. She offered a reward of \$50 for the diamond. The horse limped, therefore it was taken to the blacksmith, who removed the shoe, and in cleaning out the dirt beneath it found the diamond. The owner of the horse gave him an extra feed of oats that day.

Be Cheerful.—It is our duty to ourselves as well as others that we should be cheerful. Truly there is much sadness in this world, but our effort should be to dispel sad thoughts and to grasp vigorously thoughts of bright and cheerful things. Sympathetic people wear their lives away sympathizing with the afflicted. We should do all we can to alleviate suffering, but after having done this we should relieve our minds of the thought of suffering, if we would live long and enjoy life.

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WOMAN'S Department

His Sensible Wife.

He wanted a practical girl to wed—
A tidy and sensible girl, he said;
A girl who was knowing, yet not too fast—
He searched and he searched and found her
at last.

But this was a year and a half ago—
A year and a half that had seemed as
though
"Were only a cruel and heartless joke,
For wasn't he sent to the cellar to smoke?"

And didn't the practical lady fuss,
Whenever he made some trivial muss
With papers and things, and wasn't she
wroth
When'er he got things on the tablecloth?

He's dreaming to-day of a woman fair,
Whose tidiness stops at her gowns and
hair—
Whose practical bump's not in evidence—
Who has only average feminine sense!
—Cleveland "Leader."

A Woman's Garret.

By the Editor.

There are many useful garments, many
pieces of furniture, many old shoes and
other items stored in almost every gar-
ret in this broad land. These items
should never have been placed in the at-
tic. As soon as it was discovered that
they were not needed in the family, all
these items should have been given away
to the deserving poor of your locality.

Women are simply thoughtless in such
affairs as this. They do not intend to
be stingy or to deprive poor people of
something that is not needed for their
comfort, and could be disposed of without
sacrifice on the part of the giver. Women
simply put these things away in the gar-
ret to get them out of the way, from
places where they have been laid in the
lower living rooms.

Woolen garments placed in attics are
soon destroyed by moths. Old shoes
and other useful items are forgotten and
accumulate in the garret in great masses
making the garret simply a store-house
for something that is of no use to the
family living there.

Many garments are thus stored in the
attic for the reason that the good wife
has some pleasant associations connected
with an old bonnet, cloak or dress. She
may have there a barrel of clothes which
were formerly worn by one of her chil-
dren long since dead. She cannot bear
the thought of parting with these things
associated with the loved and lost. But
why does she not take a more practical
view of the situation? Sentiment is a
good thing, but if these dresses, these
shoes and old coats can keep children
warm on their way to school, where
otherwise they would be benumbed with
cold, the teaching of Christianity would
be that they should be given away with-
out a moment's delay.

I appeal to you reader, and ask you to
look over your garret, and I do not
doubt that you will find there a wagon
load of things that are of no use to you,
which would be of great service to the
poor families in your neighborhood. Pos-
sibly the children of these families are
obliged to stay at home from church or
school on account of not having warm
clothing or shoes. Even if the shoes
you have need mending very likely they
would be gladly received by some of
your less favored neighbors.

There are the faded or broken chairs,
sofas and tables. Carry them out and
give them to some person who can make
use of them. There are old furs which
you have discarded, old cloaks, and par-
tially worn overcoats. The only way to
save them is to give them away without
a moment's delay.

Baked Apples to Serve with Meat.—
Wash and core tart apples, then fill with
equal parts crumbs and mushrooms. Sea-
son with catsup or fine herbs as pre-
ferred. Put a bit of butter on top of each
apple, add a little water to the baking
pan and bake until tender.

Scotch Apple Tart.—Peel and core a
half dozen tart apples and place in a
crock in a slow oven, adding neither
water nor sugar. When tender mix in
Sultana raisins, allowing a quarter of a
pound to each pound of apples. Turn
into a deep baking dish, sprinkle with
sugar and grated lemon; cover with a
top crust, pricking well to allow for the

escape of steam, and bake in a quick
oven. Serve with milk.

Indian Apple Pudding.—Peel and core
a dozen tart apples. Scald a quart of
milk, add a quart of Indian meal, mix-
ing and cooking carefully for several mo-
ments. Add a teaspoonful salt, a cup-
ful each molasses and finely chopped
suet, then pour over the apples arranged
in a buttered baking dish. Bake a cou-
ple of hours. This is a southern dish
commonly known as apple pone.

Buttermilk Waffles.—Four eggs, beat-
en separately, one quart of buttermilk,
two and one-half large iron spoons of
melted butter, one teaspoonful of soda
and a little more than a quart of flour.

Pop Overs.—Take one cup of flour and
mix smooth with one cup of sweet milk
and one well-beaten egg. Add a large
piece of butter and a pinch of salt. Bake
in gem pans in a very quick oven.

Johnny Cake.—Take one cup of corn
meal, two cups of flour, one cup of milk,
one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of
butter, three teaspoonfuls baking pow-
der and two eggs. Bake in gem pans
that have been heated.

Corn Meal Muffins.—One cup of corn
meal, one cup of flour, one tablespoon of
sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder,
one teaspoon of salt, one cup of sweet
milk, one egg, one large spoonful of melt-
ed butter. Bake in muffin rings in a
slow oven.

How to Manage a Husband.

I wonder how many of the farmers'
wives are allowing their husbands to
drift away from them, when a little tact
would keep them on the shore of domes-
tic peace and harmony.

Many a time a man enters his home
so tired and hungry that it needs only
a spark to kindle the flame of discord.
But if as he enters he sees an appetiz-
ing dinner in the act of being dished
by a smiling wife, neat and tidy, it acts
upon him like a dose of soothing syrup.
The next best thing to pleasing a man's
stomach is for his wife to dress up a
bit. This being the case, the dust might
be an inch thick on the mantelpiece; he
would not see it. Broken crockery and
cobwebs might fill every corner; he
would look upon them with absolute com-
placency. While washing he tells his
wife how becomingly her hair is arranged
and asks her what she has for dinner
that smells so good. He waits upon the
table with the grace and politeness of a
Chesterfield, and selects the best of
everything for his wife's plate. During
mealtime he tells her all about his work,
asks her advice in regard to his plans,
cracks jokes and renders the dinner hour
a very enjoyable affair. After it is over
he plays with the children, then goes
off to his work whistling merrily, at
peace with all the world, thinking he has
the happiest little home in the land.

The husband who can look forward to
such a state of things every day of his
life, will never tire of his home and the
wife who studies his comfort will have
little difficulty in managing him accord-
ing to her will.—Mrs. M. E. Dutton.

The London sherbet, which has become
such a favorite, is made by boiling a
pound of sugar in a pint of water until
it spins a light thread, and then pouring
it over a third of a cupful of seeded rais-
ins which have been chopped fine. When
the mixture is cool, add a cupful of any
good fruit syrup and a quarter of a nut-
meg grated. Freeze the liquid to a mush
and turn in a quarter of a cupful of
sherry and three-quarters of a cupful
of orange juice and the stiffly beaten
whites of three eggs. Finish the freez-
ing. The syrup from cans of fruit is
useful for such sherbets.

Cheese balls are always tasty with the
salad. To make them rub a package of
cream cheese to a cream and flavor it
with a few drops of onion juice and the
juice of half a lemon. The butter pad-
dies are convenient in shaping the balls,
but they can be moulded in the hands.
A nut meat on the side of each adds an-
other flavor and improves the appear-
ance. Or minced nuts may be mixed
with the cheese.

The Cost of Housekeeping—Advice to the Newly Wedded.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I esti-
mate the cost of housekeeping at \$109
for one year for each person, average
child or adult. I estimate there is need-
ed \$26 rent and \$30 cost of fuel, \$15 for
clothing for each person for one year.
Then I estimate \$5 per year for sundries
and \$10 per year for doctor's bills.

I make this estimate of the cost of
living to young people who are thinking
of getting married. Boys and girls have
lived so long with father and mother
without paying for board, house rent,
fuel or other expenses, they do not real-
ize the actual cost of housekeeping.
Young people think much of style with-
out considering how much it costs to
keep up style, not only in dress, but in
many other things pertaining to living.

I have experience in country life where
I live, also in city life, since I have vis-
ited the cities often, and I see much
extravagance in dress and in expenditure
of money for frivolities. The actual
wants of humanity are but slight. If
we knew how to manage we could keep
our bodies in perfect health on an ex-
penditure of from five to ten cents a day
for food and drink, but there are few who
have intelligence and good sense enough
to know how to live on a reasonably
small sum of money.

Among the necessities are a good roof
to keep out the storm and a good bed in
which to sleep, plenty of sunlight, pure
water, wholesome food and unobtrusive
dress.

I have noticed the presents which are
given to newly-married people. I find
that these presents for the most part
are trivial things that can never be of
much use to the newly married couple.
Why do not people use better sense in
making these presents? The idea of
giving such presents is to be helpful to
the wife and husband, just starting in
the business of life. In case you give
such presents, ask yourself the question,
what do these people need most? Pos-
sibly a washtub, a set of plain dishes,
napkins, towels, knives, spoons, forks
or a clock would be helpful. Do not
give them a jewel case or anything else
that cannot be made useful.

Consider how little it costs a young
married couple to have a flower or a
vegetable garden. Five cents' worth of
flower seeds would give them a constant
show of bloom throughout the summer,
and the work in this garden would be a
pleasure. How easy it would be for
them to have a bed of strawberries, a
row of raspberries, currants, blackber-
ries and a few grape vines to say noth-
ing of a few apple, peach, pear and plum
trees.

The management of some mothers is
marvelous. They do wonderful things for
their children at slight expense, but there
are many other mothers who are extrava-
gant and wasteful and whose children
suffer consequently.—Mrs. Mary E. Lew-
is, Michigan.

Household Hints.

Delicious baked apples have the cav-
ities left by the cores filled with a raisin,
a piece of cinnamon and as much sugar
as there is room for. After baking turn
a spoonful of sherry over each apple.

In one part of France small eggplants
are cut in two, the cut sides are scored,
seasoned with salt, pepper and oil and
broiled until they are tender. A tomato
sauce seasoned with a little fried onion,
garlic, a little lemon juice and a sprink-
ling of shredded anchovy and parsley is
served with it.

A filling for the variable sandwich
combines almonds and very finely minced
celery, two parts of the latter to one of
the former. They are moistened with
mayonnaise.

For a mixed fruit sherbet make a
syrup that spins a light thread with a
pound of sugar and a pint of water, and
chill it. When ready to freeze add two
cupfuls of currant juice, half a cupful
of orange juice, a pineapple shredded
finely and a bottle of mineral water.
Freeze to a mush.

Here is the Mexican tamale as a South-
ern California woman makes it: For one
chicken, have ready three dozen ears
of green corn, two dozen sweet Spanish
red peppers, a quart of olives, two
pounds of raisins and two cupfuls of
lard. Scrape the corn from the cobs
and take the meat from the chicken and
chop it fine, mix the two and add the
other ingredients, also chopped fine. Fill
the mixture into corn husks and tie them
up securely. Then steam or boil until
the chicken is thoroughly done.

We must remember that man, not God,
divided time into years. Some men are
younger at fifty, in brain and heart and
body, than others at twenty-five. Some
natures, like some trees, grow and de-
velop slowly.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.



Here is a photograph of the two children of a
subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower and their pet
calf. Here is a method of making farm life at-
tractive to children. Let them have a pet calf,
colt, lamb, chickens, dogs, or doves. Photo-
graph by Wm. Whiteside, Ohio.

Why Are We Like Cups?

We are all made of clay and must be
put through a fiery furnace to bring out
the best there is in us. Some are strong,
others frail, homely, beautiful, perfect
or imperfect, useful or ornamental. Some
are in family groups, others all alone.
One will live but a day, another last
for years. We are of many colors,
black, red, pink or yellow. The fur-
nace if not accepted in the right spirit
often turns us blue or green. Some are
even hand painted. We are all sizes and
shapes and everyone of us will slop over
when too full.

When gone we will be missed and loved
for the many we have refreshed on life's
journey. Even when old, covered with
scars, saucerless and without a handle,
we can still fill our place in the world
and continue to do good to others, if we
have kept ourselves clean, sweet and
pure within. God grant when that time
comes we may be filled with "the milk
of human kindness," instead of vinegar
or alum.

What is Worth While?

Sir: After being a housekeeper over
fifty years, and all that time on a farm,
would it not be a natural wonder if I had
not learned that to provide the where-
withal to eat and drink is not all of life?

What then is worth while? asks "The
Tribune Farmer." May I be allowed to
say a few words in regard to the family
circle (the oldest institution on earth)?
Is it worth while to starve the brain and
dwarf the soul by overwork to keep spick
and span, or to get rich in pocket that
some one may live in idleness and spend
it on luxuries? To earn a good living is
a clear duty, but to have a happy home
is a greater one. A good stock of love
is the main thing in the beginning. Let
in the sunshine, and after the necessary
work is accomplished for that day, swing
quite round—sing, tell stories, or dance,
if there is music, and don't forget to do
a kindness for some one.

Not Angels.—"Men are born beasts,"
jotted down the great poet painter, in
his note book, centuries ago, "and how
many, dying, have been no more than
sacks through which nourishment has
passed. . . . Is it not unworthy to
spend a life in thinking of food and drink
and to set one's glory in having one leg
clothed in red and one in green, as is
the mode?" And this true humanist
sums up: "Noble desire alone is spiri-
tual, virtue and knowledge lift us above
luxury which bestializes."

For by a power not ourselves, man
is coming slowly, slowly, through aeons
of effort, alive. Rewards and chastise-
ment, the glow of hope and gloom of
disappointment, the glimpses of beauty
and invading ugliness, the glow-worm
leading of the ideal and the swamps of
reality, the unending demand for effort,
the black mystery of being, the dark
before and after, and the lighted banquet
of the present, all of these tend to the
awakening.—"Harper's Weekly."

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disturbed at night and broken of your rest
by a sick child suffering and crying with
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ing Syrup" for Children Teething. The
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ach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens
the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives
tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs.
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prescription of one of the oldest and best
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This beautiful dinner set of 31 pieces we will ship to you by express or freight, carefully packed, and we will also enter you paid for Green's Fruit Grower three years in advance of present termination of your subscription, all for \$2.75. You pay express or freight. Tell us which way to ship. We have two shipping points—one east and one west. Charges for transportation will be small.

N. B.—This is a photograph of the set of dishes, a circular of which was sent to many of our subscribers. Dishes are full dinner size. C. A. Green testifies that this set of dishes is all that is claimed for it in size, beauty and utility.



SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Kansas Raspberry the Best for Evaporating—Method of Gathering.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I recently returned from a short vacation in one of the remote sections of New York state, where the elevation is some 1,600 feet above sea level. I was surprised to find here a large acreage of black raspberries and that the berries were all evaporated before sold, since they were located too far from the railroad to warrant shipping, as is generally the case where one is located near large cities. On making further inquiry in regard to the variety grown, I was informed that Kansas had proved the most valuable, owing to its being very hardy, productive, of large size, good quality and evenness in ripening. This evaporated fruit was sold the past season at 30 cents per pound, it taking about two quarts of ripe fruit to make one pound of evaporated.

The question was asked, where do you secure the pickers necessary to gather the fruit of this large acreage? This brought the prompt reply—we have no need of pickers.

How do you harvest your crop?

Our crop is all harvested with the berry bat or harvester. This device is light, narrow, somewhat triangular and covered with muslin. The frame is usually made about six inches wide at the bottom with sides slanting towards the top, tapering six inches in width to about 2 to 2 1/2 inches in width. Across the narrow side a rail is fastened, which serves as a handle for carrying the device, and along the lower end of the tray a light strip is placed, which serves as a runner upon which to slide the device along the surface of the ground. A narrow strip is also nailed across the back of the frame to act as a protector to the muslin and as a support against which the knee of the operator can be placed to force the picking tray under the bushes. After this is placed in position the bushes are drawn over the canvas by the use of short wire hooks and with a light, somewhat curved bat the well ripened berries are knocked from the plants on to the muslin and roll gently to the lower end of the tray where the wider portions of the frame form a receptacle.

With a device of this kind one man is capable of picking from five to eight bushels of fruit daily. After the fruit has thus been gathered it is put into a drier and then through a fan, since it is necessary that the batted fruit be cleaned carefully and all the leaves removed before it is in a fit condition to go on the market. It requires about two pickings by this method to harvest the entire crop.

Since Kansas, practically speaking, matures its crop more evenly than other varieties, is reason why this variety is in favor for evaporating purposes. The bating of raspberries is never practiced ex-

cept upon fruits which are to be evaporated.—F. W. Wells.

Strawberries for the Home.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

If you could grow in your garden even one dozen strawberries of the better kinds such as Corsican, Glen Mary and Brandywine, these plants would increase in number, thus from 12 plants you might in time have as large a plantation as you desire. We have sent from six to twelve Corsican strawberry plants as a premium for Green's Fruit Grower to almost every part of this country. This has enabled our friends to get a start with this valuable variety. Many of them have written us that from the few plants we have mailed them they now have large plantations, and are greatly pleased with the Corsican. October 1st having some ground in my garden unoccupied, I planted therein several rows of strawberries, running the whole length of the garden. I would not have dared to have planted these strawberries at this late date if I had been compelled to send away for the plants, but since I had the plants growing nearby, I felt safe in transplanting at this late date. I shall cover these plants as winter approaches, and expect to get fruit from these plants next summer.

I have planted strawberries in my garden from those taken up in adjoining beds at almost every season, but I could not have sent away to distant nurseries for these plants at this unfavorable season and succeeded as I have, for I could not then have moist weather.

The point I wish to make plain is that if you have a little bed of strawberries in your garden you can, by choosing a moist time, transplant them at almost any time during the summer and fall. This is really the way that you should enlarge your strawberry bed. That is, you should expand by transplanting the plants that you have made upon your own place. I have many a dozen strawberry plants from which much can be done, but would never advise anyone to start with less than 100 plants. I take great delight in my strawberry patch in my garden. I pass the garden many times a day and I always look with pride upon these vigorous plants, thinking of the bountiful supply of luscious fruit which they will furnish with the coming of next summer. It is really a pleasure to have plants, vines and trees growing about you. One learns to love the things he has planted and cared for and to expect much of them in return for the acts of kindness he has bestowed upon them.

Build a little fence of trust

Around to-day;

Fill the space with loving work,

And therein stay;

Look out through the sheltering bars

Upon to-morrow;

God will help thee bear what comes

Of joy or sorrow.

—Voltaire.

I speak the pass-word primeval—I give the sign of democracy;

By God! I will accept nothing which all cannot have their counterpart of on the same terms.—Walt Whitman.

A story is told of an English minister who offered a prize to the boy who could write the best composition in five minutes on "How to overcome a habit."

At the expiration of five minutes the compositions were read. The prize went to a lad of nine years. The following is his essay:

"Well, sir, habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it does not change 'a bit'. If you take off another, you still have a 'bit' left. If you take off another the whole of 'it' remains. If you take off another, it is wholly used up; all of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of a habit you must throw 'it off altogether.'"

A Swiss village has been decorated with flags in honor of a hen that has laid her thousandth egg.

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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Send Name and Address on Postal Today

The carriage is a beauty, black body and yellow running gears. Harness is black leather, gold-mounted buckles, and russet lines. Saddles and bridles are fine. These pony outfits are worth from \$200.00 to \$300.00 but will not cost you a cent, if you hurry. Send no money, just your name and address. The first to answer this advertisement will stand the best chance to get a pony; so don't waste a minute, but send us your name and address to-day. Every person who answers this advertisement can secure a prize.

FARM PRESS, 1105 MEDINAH BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.



CUTTING GRANDPA'S HAIR.

Since the editor of Green's Fruit Grower has spent half of his life on the farm he knows how far the barber is from the farmer. Often one of the children or the hired man must be called in to cut the farmer's hair. At Green's Fruit Farm we always have one or more men who are skillful at this work. Photograph sent by Miss Minnie A. Kresky, Tenn.

The Old Barn.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

How big the old barn seemed to be when I was a child. We judge all things by contrast. This barn was the largest structure visible. Yesterday I was back to the old barn, on the homestead where I was born, but it seemed small. Everything there seemed small; the hills, streams and house all had dwarfed in size. How familiar were the old beams, rafters and clap-boards. I saw the same rude poles placed over the bottom of the bay under which I had crawled many times as a child in getting hens eggs. What a place this old barn was for eggs. It seems to me that hens to-day do not lay half as many eggs as they did when I was a child. In old time we thought nothing of going to the barn to hunt eggs, climbing high upon the sheaves of wheat in one gable, then to the tops of piles of hay in another gable, then down into the lower loft, then into the basement. After exploring every point where it was possible for a hen to make a nest, it was not an unusual occurrence for us to carry into the house nearly a half bushel of eggs.

How indelible are the impressions made upon my memory of this old barn. Many of the characters of history, of the Bible, and of stories I have read, have either lived in this old barn as I saw them in my imagination, or had something to do with this barn. I never read of a Turkish harem without locating it in the granary situated in the lower middle section of this old barn.

Yesterday I saw a flock of doves coming in over a distant field and alighting upon the old barn. When I was a child my father gave me two young doves which were the joy of my life. After several months of captivity these doves escaped, built a nest in the barn and multiplied. Ever after there have been doves in this old barn. Possibly those I saw yesterday were related to those I nursed over 40 years ago. Rats were plentiful about the barn when I was a child and I remember shooting them as they crept out of their holes in the evening. Swallows used to build their nests under the eaves of the old barn, but of late years they have changed their habits and are fewer in number. How warm the sunshine used to be in the open doors of the old barn in the days of my childhood. What a secure place during sudden showers. We children thought the lightning would not injure us when in the big barn. How contentedly the cows, horses and sheep nibbled the hay in the chilly days of winter in the old barn. In those days a poultry-house on the farm was never seen. The hens took absolute possession of the grain barn. Indeed if you had seen these hens marching up and down the floors and feeding upon the wheat and other grain, you might think they were the owners of the barn. Doubtless the freedom of these fowls to circulate about the meadows, or grain fields, the orchards and the barn gives a reason for their productiveness of eggs. This one was built nearly 100 years ago. It might have been in good condition to-day, but its roof has been neglected and its foundation and therefore it is tottering to its fall.

New Zealand has set aside 9,000,000 acres of land for endowment for the old-age pensions and educational funds. Customs there have been reduced on the necessities of life and raised on the luxuries.

Them Germ Bugs.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mabel B. Denison.

Things are lookin' mighty scarey when a fellow stops to think About those germ-bugs swallowed every time he takes a drink, Every time he eats a mouthful that his wife hain't cooked just right, Every time he sleeps on pillows when he goes to bed at night, Every time he breathes a breathful, as he goes his work about— Well he knows the things 'll catch him if he don't watch out.

Never used ter hear of sech things, sure they must be something new Like the automobile wagon 'bout what there is such ado. And I'll tell yer this old planet's gettin' queerer every day Till a chap begins to wonder if it's really safe to stay. But the worst things is them germ-bugs fer they've got so thick about That a chap knows sure they'll catch him if he don't watch out.

If you're tired after working, sleepy when you go to bed, Wake up sleepless in the morning, dizzy when you bump yer head, If you feel full after dinner, hungry when it's supper-time, Cross when meals ain't always ready, or yer wife asks for a dime, If you've any of these symptoms let me tell you without doubt That the germ-bugs sure have got you 'cause you hain't watched out.

A Nation's Wealth.

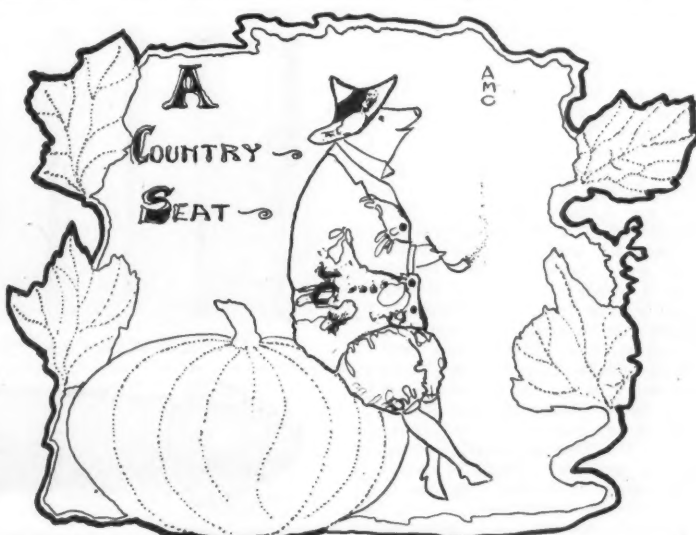
When the average New Yorker goes over to Washington the only government department that particularly interests him is the Treasury, where all the nation's wealth is supposed to be kept. Westerners say that people from the metropolis bound the United States on the east by Wall street and on the west by the Corinthian columns of the Treasury building.

But out in the back yard of the White House, somewhere near the Washington monument, is an old red brick building in which centers in a way more wealth than the Treasury possesses, and greater interests than the combined capital of Wall street. President McKinley installed in that building ten years ago a fine old farmer of Scotch birth and Iowa training, and he has sat there ever since, the King of Corn and Wheat, the kindly, beneficent patron of the rural districts. He has seen his kingdom grow in wealth and power and independence until, possessed of paid-up capital and a surplus its people are the happiest in the world.

The west no longer carries on its back the burden of the "Cross of Gold." The farmer now has that same much denounced gold of 1896 in his pocket, in the soil of his farm or deposited to his credit in bank. The little old red brick building down in the back lots is the Department of Agriculture. Its gentle despot is James Wilson, of Iowa, the sole member of Mr. McKinley's cabinet left in office, and likely to be there as long as he wishes to stay.

The Necessity of Cold Storage.

While cold storage is desirable for keeping fruits during winter months, this cold storage is even more desirable during the summer months. Where there is ample provision for cold storage glut of fruit can be prevented in the markets by holding back the shipments of peaches, pears and other fruits. This year, at Rochester, N. Y., after the season of Elberta peaches had passed, I saw upon the market stand, baskets of large and beautiful Elbertas. On making enquiries, I found that these peaches had been kept in cold storage. I bought a basket paying double the price that I



See Green's offer of Framing Picture, Cattle by the Lake, offered on page 20, also Green's Book, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," all with Green's Fruit Grower one year for 50 cents. Also see set of 31 dishes offered on page 16, this issue.

The Greatest of all Musical Inventions—the Two-Horn

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It is the one phonograph that gives you all the sound vibrations. It has not only two horns, but two vibrating diaphragms in its sound box. Other phonographs have one diaphragm and one horn. The Duplex gets all the volume of music; other phonographs get the half. Not only do you get more volume, but you get a better tone—clearer, sweeter, more like the original. Our

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will explain fully the superiority of The Duplex. Don't allow any one to persuade you to buy any other make without first sending for our catalogue.

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DUPLIX PHONOGRAPH Co., 335 Patterson St. Kalamazoo, Mich.

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We allow seven days' free trial in your own home in which to decide whether you wish to keep it. If the machine does not make good our every claim—volume, quality, saving, satisfaction—just send it back. We'll pay all freight charges both ways.

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The Duplex is equipped with a mechanical feed that relieves the record of all the destructive work of propelling the reproducer across its surface. The needle point is held in continuous contact with the inner (which is the more accurate) wall of the sound wave groove, thus reproducing more perfectly whatever music was put into the record when it was made. The Duplex has a device by which the weight of the reproducer upon the record may be regulated to suit the needs of the occasion, thus greatly preserving the life and durability of the records. These are exclusive features of the Duplex and can not be had upon any other make of phonograph. Plays all times and makes of disc records. Our Free Catalogue explains everything.



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LOFTIS Old Reliable. Original Diamond and Watch Credit House.

LOFTIS & CO., Dept. L-724, 92 State St., Chicago, Ill.

could have bought the Elbertas for a few weeks earlier. Bartlett pears have paid growers much better profits of late years since these pears have been withheld from the market and placed in cold storage until the season of Bartlett pears had passed.

Cold storage is indeed a great boon for fruit growers. In speaking of cold storage I refer to those plants operated by machinery, most commonly met with in large cities. In these buildings the increase in the storage of apples has increased from 800,000 barrels in 1898, to 2,348,548 barrels in 1903, the date of the latest full report.

Longfellow said: "All things come round to him who will but wait."

Disraeli said: "Everything comes if a man will only wait."

James R. Keene said: "Sit tight and you'll win out."

Sherman said: "Hold the fort, for I am coming."

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Why He Did Not Plant Fruit Trees.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

"It is, a cold night," remarked Mrs. Primrose.

"Yes it is cold. Winter is setting in," replied the husband.

"It will soon be Christmas," remarked the wife.

"Yes, and I have been thinking of a present for you."

"You may have been thinking about it, but you won't get it," replied the wife.

"Why not?" asked Mr. Primrose.

"Because you are always talking about doing things and never do them."

"Please mention something that I have talked about and did not do," said Mr. Primrose.

"How about the fruit trees, plants, vines that you have been talking about planting for the last five years, and which you said you had postponed for the last time, and that they would surely be planted last spring. They were put off from last spring to this fall, and now winter has set in and not a thing has been done?"

"Let me tell you, my dear wife, how it was about those trees. I did intend to plant the apple orchard, but you know that I am a temperance man and that I want to be careful about the example I set for my boys."

"What has an apple orchard got to do with your example for the boys?" asked Mrs. Primrose.

"Well, you see that everybody who has an apple orchard makes cider. If I have an apple orchard you will see me unloading barrels of cider and rolling them into the cellar, how natural it will be for them to discover the whereabouts of that cider and to imbibe it."

"Then again the juice of apples contains citric acid. I have consulted an authority on this subject and he tells me that citric acid taken into the stomach full strength would burn a hole right through it and destroy life. Apple began to make trouble in the human family in a very early stage of the world's history, as you are well aware in recalling the trouble between Adam and Eve. How sad it would be after all these years in which we have lived so happy together if we should have trouble over apples as did these old ancestors of ours."

"Furthermore apples are not produced so easily as they were when you and I were young. In these days of long ago all one had to do, in order to get apples, was to plant trees, and nature did the rest. There was no need to cultivate the ground, nor to prune, nor to spray the trees. There were no bugs or worms to molest the foliage or fruit of the tree."

"Further than this, I have no time to plant trees, and if I did have time to plant them I would have no time to gather the fruit and market it. Then another question is, whether our soil is adapted to apple culture. Some hold that it is not."

"Hasn't the old Black apple tree been loaded down every year at the corner of the granery?" asked Mrs. Primrose.

"Yes, and that settled the question as to the Black apple, but how about the King, Russet, Greening, Baldwin and Spy? Whether they will succeed is yet to be tested."

"You seem to be well supplied with excuses for not planting the apple trees, but how about the pear trees you talked about planting this year?"

"I know I talked about planting pear trees, and really intended to set out 50 of them, but the authority of which I spoke, tells me that pears are the most unhealthy and most indigestible of all fruits. He says that there are pears which if eaten and chewed in the mouth, will draw and contract the muscles of the throat and mouth in a way to cause instantaneous death. Of course there are other and better pears, but they all contain in some degree the objectionable features mentioned."

"You did not show any signs of choking when you ate the canned pears we had for supper," remarked Mrs. Primrose.

"That is true, I did not, for the process of cooking removes the objectionable features to a large extent, but have you ever noticed that pears will not keep?"

"I have noticed that they will not keep when you are around the house."

"Now, Mrs. Primrose, I have never said that I would not eat a ripe pear if it was presented to me under favorable circumstances, but as to pears for a regular diet for the family, large or small, I insist that they are objectionable and deleterious."

"Didn't you say that you were fond of pickled pears the last time we had them at the table?"

"It may be so, Mrs. Primrose. As I said before the process of cooking and pickling removes many of the objectionable features. But as to the eating of pears from the hands as plucked from the trees I insist that it is hazardous. Only the other day I heard of a man who was seen taking a pear from a fruit-stand and eating it as he moved along the street. A few moments afterward he dropped dead in his tracks."

"People have died suddenly after eating a variety of things," replied Mrs. Primrose, "where it has not been charged to the eating of these harmless things. This man probably died from apoplexy or heart failure. But how about the grape vines that you have been talking about planting so long; what excuse have you for not planting these?"

"Nearly all of the grapes planted in the world, Mrs. Primrose, are converted into wine. The portion consumed at the table or eaten out of hand is indeed small. Would you have our boys become wine imbibers by giving them grape juice? More than this the juice of grapes contain malac acid, which, if swallowed full strength will destroy the stomach of a rhinoceros. Further than this grape vines have to be pruned and trained, requiring considerable attention. Then again if we had an abundance of grapes, the village boys would be sure to break in and steal them. There would be continual temptation to all the boys who eat fruit."

"On the whole, I think that grapes cause more trouble in the world than apples. You remember that the twelve spies sent into the promised land by Moses, brought back with them a large cluster of grapes. No doubt these spies had been eating these grapes continually for weeks and months, and it was probably owing to the poisoned condition of their systems that caused them to make such discouraging reports of the country."

"And how about the strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants that you have been promising me so faithfully all through the past years, so as to have an abundance for the home table?"

"The delay in planting them is largely owing to this medical authority of whom I spoke to you before, who has told me that these small fruits which you have mentioned contain uric acid, which if not the main cause of rheumatism and other ailments of humanity, is largely responsible for these disorders. He tells me that grape seeds are the cause of appendicitis, and that the seed of the strawberry, raspberry and blackberry irritate the passages of the throat, causing the bronchial troubles which affect so many of our people, occurring each autumn and winter. More than this, Mrs. Primrose, you well know that I am too busy to hoe and weed strawberries, and who is to pick the fruit?"

"I will gladly pick the fruit, Mr. Primrose," replied the wife, "and the other fruits also, if I can only get you started at planting them, as you have so often promised."

"Do not keep reminding me of my promises for I have already confessed to making them. I did intend to plant and probably will plant the coming season."

"I don't believe it, Mr. Primrose. I don't believe you will ever plant a fruit tree, grape vine, or berry bush upon this farm."

"If I don't it will be because I have good reasons for not doing so," replied Mr. Primrose.

Not Guilty.—"You are charged," said the court, reading the formal complaint "with having wilfully, feloniously and with malice aforethought, appropriated to your own use and behoof a certain article—to wit: a vehicle—said vehicle having been wrongfully and feloniously abstracted by you from the premises of one John Doe, on or about the fourteenth day of August, Anno Domini 1907, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the state of Illinois. What say you? Are you guilty or not guilty?" "I'm not guilty, Judge," protested the prisoner. "All I done was to steal a buggy."—Chicago "Tribune."

Jones-Smith says that it is hills that make the echo.

Brown—So they do.

Jones—And here I've lived all these years thinking it was the holler.—Columbus "Press-Post."

SOME OF OUR PREMIUMS

To be given to Subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower.

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We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being well tested by Chas. A. Green, best of all pruners, to all who send 75c for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.

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with your name and address. This is a valuable premium. It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in the pocket, with self-inking rubber type, which stamps your name and address on envelopes, letter heads, etc., so that your letters cannot go astray. Sent to all who send us 60c for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.

PREMIUM No. 6

A NEW READY REFERENCE BOOK



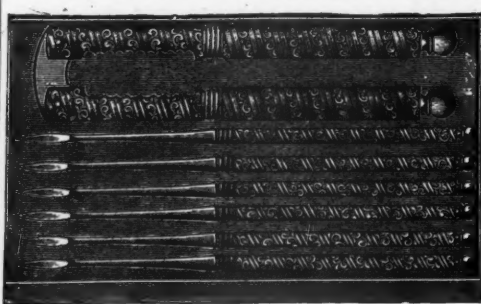
GREEN offers as a premium or gift to his subscribers. It is called Facts and Forms, a hand-book of ready reference. It gives facts in letter writing, book-keeping, business forms, interest, grain and wage tables, lightning calculators, common and commercial law.

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to all readers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. GREEN'S OFFER.—We offer to mail this book postpaid as a premium to every subscriber who sends 50 cents for GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year, and who claims this premium then.

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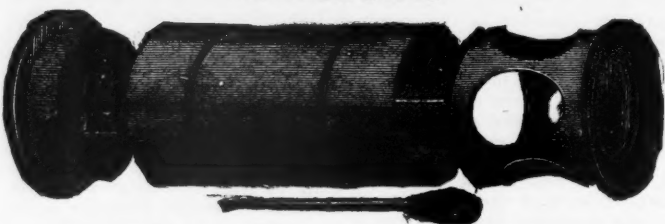
NICKEL PLATED NUT PICK SET



This is both a useful and an elegant premium. The set consists of a handsome and strong nut crack and six nut picks, all enclosed in a neat box, as shown in the illustration. Both the nut crack and the nut picks are NICKEL-PLATED. The material used in the manufacture of both of these articles is the finest steel. The handles of the nut picks are made in a pretty design, while the points are highly polished. The nut crack is of a design corresponding to the nut picks and is made for good strong service.

This complete set given to all who send us 50c. for our paper one year if they claim this premium when subscribing. Send 50c. for paper and complete set. Mailed prepaid.

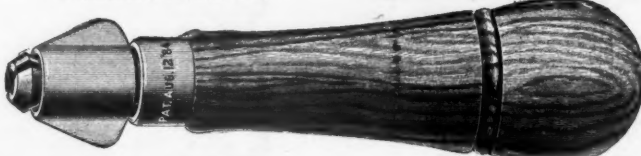
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You know *Gen-as-co Ready Roofing* lasts indefinitely because it is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt, the absolute and perpetual waterproofer, which neither rusts, rots, dries-out or cracks.

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PREMIUM No. 1



Six Plants will be mailed you of Corsican Strawberry, C. A. Green's favorite over all varieties, largest and best in every way, and Green's Fruit Grower one year for 50 cents.

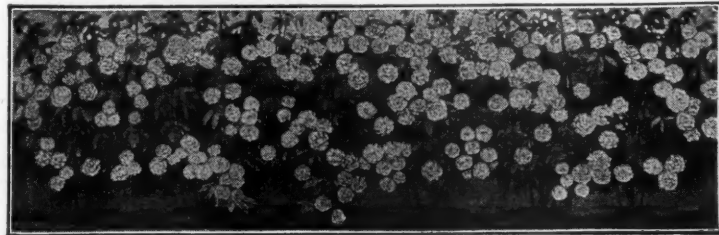
PREMIUM No. 4

THE LIVE-FOREVER ROSE—BLOOMS FIRST YEAR AND EVERY YEAR

A bug-proof, hardy rose. If you have tried growing roses and failed, try once more, for we have discovered a rose which lives long and is proof against insects and diseases. It is as easy to grow this variety as lilacs, corn or sunflowers.

Live-Forever Rose is so rapid in growth and of such healthy foliage, it is proof against all enemies. It needs no spraying. This is an old rose newly discovered, described by Pliny, the historian, who lived when Pompeii was destroyed by the volcano Vesuvius. It was the national rose of the Roman Empire, known as the Hundred Leaf Rose. It followed the Roman eagles and legions. It grows to-day over the Roman world. To others it is known as the Many Flowering Rose. No rose on earth produces large double flowers more profusely than the Live-Forever. When it first blossoms it is a deep pink. At the end of two weeks the roses have turned white. This variety is remarkably fragrant. A bed of them will scent a whole yard.

I recommend this rose to all, especially to those who have not been able to succeed with roses. Plant it in large beds and you will have a display of bloom that will attract attention and admiration. Plant it in the form of a hedgerow and you will have something attractive and unique. You can train it low or high as you desire. Live-Forever Rose can be trained as a climbing or as a bedding rose, or it can be trained to a single stalk like a rose tree.



LIVE-FOREVER ROSE GROWN AS A HEDGE

We offer three one-year plants of Live-Forever Rose and GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year for 50c.

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FOR 60 CENTS. The above knife we have thoroughly tested and found it to be reliable and a good clean cutter. We offer to mail it to you as a premium with GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for one year for 60 cents.

Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



PARK DRIVE AT SUMMERLAND, B. C.

Children's Day in Japan.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

There is a children's day in Japan on the fifth day of the fifth month, when a flag of gay colors is hung out from every house where there are children. The family and friends have a feast, and among the articles of food are long and narrow rice cakes, upon each of which a sweet-flavored rush leaf is fastened by straws. After the cakes are boiled they are covered with a mixture of sugar and flour, (made from red beans), and are very palatable. Where there are no children there may be a family party, but no flag can be exhibited. On this day ornaments made of paper of five different colors are bound into bells and hung up in the house as a charm against sickness.

STRANGE FINDS AT SEA.

An old sea captain told a Massachusetts friend of mine the other day of a singular thing that happened on a recent voyage on the American ship *Iroquois*, which arrived at an American port not long ago.

In her cabin were the preserved bodies of two strange fish that were caught on the voyage, and a frog that came aboard

the vessel in mid-ocean. All these were odd creatures, and Captain Taylor had them preserved to be presented to the Academy of Sciences. The frog was found by one of the sailors clinging to the mizzen topmast-backstay lanyard. When the brave tar discovered the frog, the man was so astonished that he nearly lost hold on the ratlines, for all seamen are more or less superstitious. He did not dare to touch the batrachian, but rapidly descended to the main deck, and with awe-some voice reported his find to the captain. The mate went aloft and carefully captured it. The ship was then in latitude 12:54 south, and longitude 108:20 west.

The officers of the vessel all say they have no idea where the stranger frog came from, unless it was scooped off a cloud by the tall mast. They feel sure that it was not on the vessel when she left port. It was, by a strange coincidence just about the time the frog was captured that the remarkable-appearing fish were caught.

BENNY AND THE WATERMELON.

Many years ago in the old colony town of P—, a good old lady known far and near as Mother Simpson lay sick of fever. She was very ill. In those days the doctors did not dare to give water to fever patients, but let them parch and burn under the consuming disease. Cooling drinks were thought to be fatal.

But be that as it may, Mother Simpson was a very sick woman—there was no doubt about it whatever.

Suddenly she stopped in the midst of her feeble ravings for drink, and said, with all her old energy, for she was a very energetic woman and liked to have her way, "Gimme a piece of watermelon!"

"Why, bless my stars!" exclaimed Aunt Sarah, who was nursing her—"nussing" they used to call it—"I never heard of such a thing. It's now nigh a'most the middle of winter—it is months an' months ago sense anybody's seen a watermelon."

"I don't care," said the sick woman, sharply; "I want some watermelon." "Where on earth am I goin' to get you any, I'd like to know?" said the nurse. "Why, up in the back lot, next to the woods," replied the invalid.

In short, the good lady was so persistent in her request that they determined that little Benny, a chubby chap of a dozen years old, should make the hunt.

"Taint no use at all," said the youngster; "there ain't none left, and if there was, 'twouldn't be good for nothing."

However, Benny took the shovel and hoe and trudged up through the fields of snow towards the back lot. It was near dusk of a bleak winter's day. He took his implements and prodded here and scraped there, his fingers getting colder every minute, but found nothing. "I might have knowed 'twould be so," he said to himself, in a tone of undisguised disgust. Then picking up his

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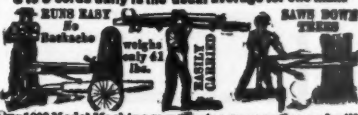
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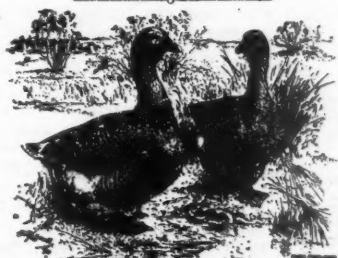


Our 1906 Model Machine cuts faster, runs easier and will last longer than ever. Adjusted in a minute to cut 1 1/2 year-old boy or the strongest man. Send for catalog showing latest improvements. First order gets agency. Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 155 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

tools he was about to return home, when he remembered that he hadn't looked along the fence near the edge of the wood. "I'll go the whole figger, now I'm about it," he said. The snow at this spot was a little more drifted. He explored at one place, another, and presently came upon a hard substance under the drift. Removing first a layer of snow and then a layer of leaves, what was his astonishment to find a plump, ripe watermelon! Had he discovered an actual pot of gold he couldn't have been more surprised. He bore the trophy in triumph back to the old farm-house to the astonishment of everybody except Mother Simpson.

The melon when cut was found to be one of the ripest and sweetest and reddest and juiciest that ever grew. It acted like a cordial on the sick lady; the crisis in the fever turned at once, and she grew well with amazing rapidity, and lived many years after—thanks to the watermelon.—G. B. Griffith.

By the street of by and by one arrives at the house of never.—Cervantes.



Toulouse Geese.



CATTLE BY THE LAKE.

COPYRIGHTED BY JAMES LEE CO., 1906.

The above picture (in nine colors) of cattle and rural scenery is worthy of being framed and hung upon the wall in the home of every reader of Green's Fruit Grower. The above engraving but faintly illustrates the beauty of this picture, which resembles an oil painting and which could not be bought for hundreds of dollars. Green's Fruit Grower offers this elegant colored picture, to be sent by mail postpaid, securely packed in a strong tube, to any person who sends us 50 cents for one year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, no matter whether you are a new subscriber or an old one, providing you ask for the picture when sending in your subscription. Do not delay as we have only a limited number of these beautiful pictures to give away. Size of picture, 16 by 20 inches. Green's Fruit Book also free with this offer.

The Tree of the Wondrous Fruit Origin of the Christmas Tree.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Thomas Milburn Upp.

In the little stone or log houses which stood amid the orchards kept by our rude ancestors of Northern Europe was born the idea of Christmas cheer. It is to the fruit growers of that early day that we owe that happiest of all the festivals of the year, Christmas. The religious significance as now understood is of centuries later introduction. By the highest wisdom the authorities of the early Christian church, instead of suppressing the innocent festivals of the lately converted heathen gave them express sanction, but with new names and meanings. And thus it is that the Yule-tide of old became the Christmas-tide of later day.

But what has Christmas revelry and the universal custom of making gifts to do with what some, with no adequate realization of fact, consider the prosaic business of fruit growing? Everything, as we shall see. The ancient proverb which says that you'll never miss the water till the well runs dry is of universal application and in the cold and desolate winters of the north the return of summer was most ardently desired. The cold was their enemy. Evil spirits were the Frost Kings. Hell was the abode of continual cold and ice.

The sun was their friend. No science was necessary to tell them that where there was sunshine there was warmth. So, as autumn passed into winter they saw the sun sink lower in the southern sky until, in the far northern region, there came a time when at noon it stood very little above the southern horizon. If it should continue to sink it would

pass below the horizon and the Frost Kings would reign supreme. But that never happened. When the sun had reached a certain low point it first seemed to stand still, then slowly began to rise earlier and to stand higher at noon each day. The tide of battle had turned against the Frost Kings. Summer and fruits would come again.

The chief deity to whose honor the celebration was dedicated seems to have been Freya, who was the goddess of fruits as well as of beauty and love. The word fruit comes from a root having the meaning to enjoy. Freya undoubtedly gained her name from the same root, as did Frigga, the household goddess. Finally, the word "frau," the word for wife in the Germanic tongues, undoubtedly came from the same word and shows how deeply important was considered the fruit which lightened and sweetened the lives of that early age.

The Yule-log was a great log which was placed in the fireplace on what is now Christmas eve, and represented, as it blazed and glowed, the returning heat and light. But there was another thought in the minds of all. The returning warmth would bring them the fruit, which was almost the only luxury which they knew. Remember that they had no sugar, spices, nor at an early period, wines; they had neither tea, coffee nor cocoa; they had not the fruits of the tropics, nor was the art of canning fruit known. Small wonder that they thought earnestly of the time when the pleasant fruits of summer should return.

So a tree was set up in the home by the light of the blazing yule-log. An

evergreen tree was chosen to simulate the green foliage of the fruit tree. As there was no fruit, the only thing to do was to take winter apples and hang them on the tree. Then, honey cakes, rudely representing apples, pears and plums, were made, hung in the tree and taken down and eaten with much of innocent merriment and enjoyment. From this they passed to the idea of other gifts—a pair of warm mittens, a scarf or other article of comfort or ornament. But always, it must not be forgotten, it was a fruit tree which the season brought and from which the wonderful fruit was picked. It is hardly necessary to say that the Christmas tree still survives and will as long as time endures. But it should not be forgotten that the custom of gifts at Christmas comes from the tree of wondrous fruits and not the reverse.

As the principal dish at the old-time Christmas banquet a boar's head was served and it is highly significant that there must always be an apple in his mouth. Plum pudding is a traditional Christmas dish and embodies fruit in the only form—dried—in which it was possible to have it in those early days. The holly was associated with Christmas because here was a real fruit at Christmas time, even if it were not eatable. The mistletoe was chosen for a similar reason, though there were other elements connected with its use in the celebrations at this season which need not be discussed here. The tradition that the Christmas greens must be put out of doors after a certain number of days simply means that the holly berries must be no longer withheld from their rightful owners, the fruit-grower's good friends, the birds. Imitation fruits, apples, peaches, pears and berries, made of candy are each year a conspicuous fea-

ture of the confectioners' shops at the Christmas season and at no other time—a custom kept up long after its origin has been forgotten.

It is well for us to know and remember these things. It is well for us to know all that is possible of our early forefathers. They were "heathen," but they were good and brave. They were just and generous with their neighbors, open-hearted and hospitable to the stranger. The fruits which they prized and made the feature of their greatest celebration were vastly inferior to what we have to-day, but they were the best they could have and their patient selection, long continued, led the way to the fine varieties and scientific propagation of the present time. Whoever has land and has failed to plant fruit trees has failed of his privilege and duty as a member of earth's noblest race.

A Conspiracy.

In a previous issue, I called attention to the attack on Gordon Van Tine company, by certain western lumbermen, who felt that this firm was a serious rival in their business. I have just learned that nineteen lumbermen were indicted by the Federal jury of Minnesota on October 8th last for conspiracy. It thus appears that one set of business men cannot conspire against another business man to injure his business without making themselves liable at law for damages.

This is not the first time that business men have tried to injure the business of other men who were doing an honorable business, but this was the worst form of conspiracy to which I have ever had my attention called.

A Yale professor claims woman was the inventor of the kiss. Let us be thankful she didn't keep it herself.



CORRESPONDENCE

A Fable of Life.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Elizabeth L. Stocking.

THE ILLUSION.

There was once an innocent youth, who loved the woods and the fields, and was happy in the simple pleasures of a nature untouched by the sin and suffering of the world. As he lay, one day, gazing through the network of branches above him, and thinking the long, long thoughts of youth, a beautiful maiden came to him and whispered in his ear, "Follow me."

And so he went with her, and she led him away from the meadows and the forests that he loved, to a stately palace, surrounded by a park, where there was always the sound of splashing fountains, and where gorgeous flowers bloomed.

Every day after this the maiden came, and he followed her to the palace, where slaves served to them the most delicate viands and wines. Often they wandered among the shrubbery and flowers, plucking here and there a blossom, and dipping their fingers in the glittering spray of the fountains.

He almost forgot about the people and the books he had cared for before, and the daisy-fields and the forests where his happiest hours had been spent, lost their charm. For he loved the maiden, and nothing else in the world seemed worth while, but to be with her, and to go to the palace.

And yet, sometimes, it seemed as though her laugh had a mocking ring, and once in a while, he felt as if he had lost something out of his life, that was pure and sweet and true.

He had never learned her name, and when he asked it of her, she only laughed and said:

"Some day, some time."
One afternoon, they walked together, and she told him that she could not always stay with him, and he was sad, for it seemed as though his heart would break without her. But she mocked him, and said that he would not care for her any more, if he knew her name.

"Tell me and prove me!" he exclaimed.

A strange expression, half fearful, half tantalizing, crossed her face.

"My name is Illusion," and she vanished from his sight.

THE REALITY.

He never saw her again. Often he longed for her, and again, he wished for the happy, free childhood days before she came. But both were gone, and, by his side, walked always a man with a stern, sad visage. On his forehead was written the word "Reality."

At first the youth hated him, but after many days, he grew to respect him, and to take a certain satisfaction in his companionship. The man talked to the youth of many things that were true, and taught him how to work. After a while, the young man told Reality about the maiden, and asked if he thought she would ever return. The stern man shook his head, looking him in the eyes and smiling faintly.

Suddenly the youth realized that he did not wish her to come back, and that he could no longer be happy in her presence.

And, yet, withal, there seemed to be a lack in his life, but what it was he could not tell, though he pondered long about it, and searched with tears and prayers.

THE IDEAL.

Then, one day,—a beautiful summer day,—She came to him. How shall I describe her? Her eyes seemed to look into his very heart, and drive forth from it all that was dark and miserable. Her face was so pure and so true, that one could worship her. She was clad in spotless white, and on her forehead shone a radiant star.

As the youth gazed wondering, she spoke.

"I am," she said, "The Ideal." If you will it, I shall stay with you.

"Stay, O bright vision!" cried the youth in an ecstasy of joy.

Since then, in all the experiences of life, she has been ever near. Sometimes, she seems lost for a brief space, but he always finds her again. His life is transfigured, and grows constantly more glorious, lighted by her presence. Reality is still with him, but illumined by The Ideal.

Apples in Kansas 5c. Each.

What do the readers in Green's Fruit Grower think of apples selling for 5c each, as they do at present in Kansas, which is the state of big apple orchards? Yesterday at a nearby grocer a barrel of apples was exposed for sale at the above price, at which they were selling readily. Last year there was an abundance of apples in this state. This year all tree fruits were cut off by the late spring frosts. Peaches and small fruits have been plentiful. Eastern Kansas is a good healthy country with plenty of rain and good water to drink. The soil is good for all crops.—Daniel Dell, Kansas.

To Remove Skunk Odor.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: To remove the odor of skunks from under buildings or in cellar, make a smudge the same as you would for mosquitoes (in an old pan or iron vessel of any kind) but, add cedar boughs (cedar leaves). Put it under the building or in the cellar—wherever you want it. The fumes of the cedar will banish the skunk odor in a very short time—sure thing. I got this recipe from a Fraser river Indian years ago and have never known it to fail. Try it.—W. A. Starret.

Starting With Eggs.

We do not know anything that at the present time offers more on its face for the money invested than a setting or two of fine eggs of any variety. Just at this time there is scarcely a pure-bred hen of any variety offered for sale and good male birds are equally as valuable. We know of a gentleman who desired to buy a pen of fine fowls and he wrote to five different breeders for their prices, and from four of them he received the same story, "surplus stock all sold." He bought of the fifth, who is over a thousand miles distant from here. We presume that there is scarcely a breeder in the vicinity, who is an advertiser, who has as many as a dozen fowls for sale.

This state of affairs shows the immense demand for good pure-bred poultry, and a well cleaned-up supply, that must needs be replenished this season, if the demand that is sure to come is to be met with good stock. This fact also brings us back to the original thought, that now is a most opportune time for those who have a fancy line of fine fowls, and who would like to combine pleasure with profit, to begin now at the very threshold of the season by either utilizing the hen or the incubator for hatching purposes and converting a goodly number of good eggs into birds of promise.

This is a field that is now open to all who keep fowls, and to the farmer and his family in particular. There is

enough valuable range and foraging ground now wholly barren of anything but weeds and bushes that might be made the outing place for untold thousands of fine young chickens, which would bring about as many additional dollars of income to the persons who see and act when they have the chance.

A setting of eggs costing anywhere from one dollar to three, embody possibilities of several hundred increase in profits over the original cost. Two hundred eggs in an incubator, at the cost of ten to twenty dollars, stand to win as many dollars as there are eggs utilized for their owner. The old hen at the stable, boxed off securely in her nest, with fifteen fresh eggs, from high bred fowls, might easily cover the basis for a fine poultry business for her keeper. A hatch of ten chicks—quality as those from which the eggs came originally.

The ten-cent or the fifteen-cent egg, which produces a chicken worth from one to five dollars, embodies the possibilities of a higher per cent of profit than most anything else on the place.

The fancier—the beginner—has in the purchase of a setting of choice eggs from some reliable breeder of national reputation, backed by years of experience a nest of opportunities for betterment in his home flock the season following. We have seen this demonstrated very many times. It has also been our personal experience on more than one occasion.

Of course it is equally as advisable to buy a pen of good fowls when one can do so, and have the high-grade eggs laid at home. It is more expensive at the start, however, and so just now, at the beginning of the season, we feel it advisable to draw attention to the fact that fine eggs pay—especially in the spring time.—B. H. Greer,

Those Prize Photographs.

Green's Fruit Grower has received many beautiful photographs in competition for the \$5 prize which we have offered. It was a condition of our offer that we could use any of these photographs, thus our readers may expect to see them in our coming issues.

Plowing in a Ship's Hold.—A common, everyday farm plow was used in unloading the cargo of the Ammon at San Francisco. The entire hold was filled with 1,500 tons of niter, which had frozen into one solid mass and very hard. Explosives could not be used, and picks and shovels were too slow. As a joke a bystander suggested they better use a plow.

The captain, however, decided to try the plan, and bought a good-sized plow, and by means of block and tackle and steam which pulled it back and forth the length of the hold. The plow loosened the niter as fast as a big gang could shovel it into the steel buckets. This is probably the only instance on record where a ship's cargo was discharged in this way.

Facts About the Ocean.—The oceans occupy three-fourths of the surface of the earth. A mile down in the sea the water has a pressure of a ton to every square inch. If a box 6 feet deep was filled with sea water, which was then allowed to evaporate, there would be two inches of salt left in the bottom of the box. Taking the average depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of salt 40 feet thick covering the bottom, in case all the water should evaporate. In many places, especially in the far north, the water freezes from the bottom upward.—"Tit-Bits."

"The wall paper hangers charged so much that Knockley put the paper on himself." "Dear me, how odd he must have looked."—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."



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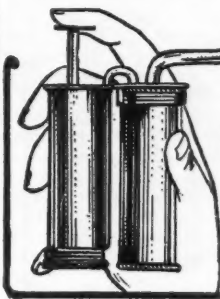
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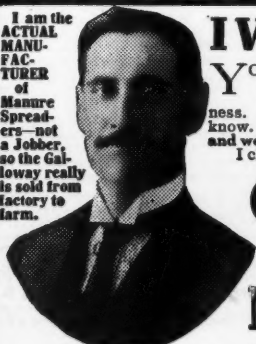
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Superintendent Burson and Secretary Wells of Green's Nursery Co., have returned from a week's vacation. They are great hunters as is shown in the above photograph.

A Woman's Idea of Outdoor Work and Marriage.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I have often been tempted to write to tell you how much I have for three years enjoyed reading your valuable magazine. We live in town, but have a large farm out of town, so large, in fact, that very little comes to us at the end of the year, so I tease for a small place thoroughly cultivated.

I read "Country Life in America" and "Suburban Life," but your magazine has so many helpful thoughts for less land better cultivated, I like it best of all. We also take papers of lesser lights. Your practical articles like the one, "Ten Acres Enough," are very interesting to me. Personally, I wish you would not print stories, but publish helpful articles on what women have done and can do in garden work of fruit growing. My life work, so far, has been teaching voice culture, singing in churches and concerts, and teaching physical culture, until I overworked and had to stop. Now after an operation, (after trying everything else) I am getting well and strong again. My doctor tells me I ought to live out doors all I can. I love my work, but it is nervous work.

I like working in flowers and have a bed of 1,000 plants of Golden Seal, and know I am better when working in them. I have, since being ill so long, read everything I could on garden work that would do the most for me. I think if I can bring it about my garden will pay me as well as teaching. I have a scheme of having several ladies go in together, but alas, thus far I cannot find those who would work enough to pay. They would rather do clerk work or any work nearly, even if it keeps them inside all the time. They prefer worrying about how they are going to keep up with the "four hundred." I think Mrs. Brown's beautiful poem, "Lost," is true:

"The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday,
Among the fields, above the sea,
Among the winds at sea,
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees."

I think Nature's beauties should be taught along with deep breathing, singing, and above all physical culture in all of the schools, and then, and not until then, country girls and boys would learn how to live and make better men and women. Here is another gem I love. I have never noticed it in your magazine. I think you always have verses that are choice. We all look for your editorial talks the first thing. The one in the September number on "The Value of Life" is fine:

A garden is a lovely thing, God wot,
Rose plot,
Fring'd pool,
Fern'd grot.
The veriest school

Of peace, and yet the fool
Contented that God is not.
Not God! In gardens! When the
eve is cool?

Nay, but I have a sign!

'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

—Thomas E. Brown.

I think it is a great work to be able to teach country people how to better understand their privileges as you do. I think Mr. John A. Idall in his article on "Why Bachelors Don't Marry," can expect to be "lassoed" by more than one, although it is on the whole quite to the point. The bachelor ma'd could write volumes on why she does not care to marry, because they see so many of their friends in unhappy homes. I know, I for one, would much rather have my music, books, brother's children to love, and my friends than to change places with any one of my married school mates. I have had more than one chance to have a home of my own, but as yet I am happier as I am. Yet I firmly believe in the home life as the true one.

The articles every month in the "Ladies' Home Journal" on "The Ideas of a Plain Country Woman" are my sentiments. I have never lived very long in the country, but have visited enough both in city and country here and in Illinois, Iowa and California to know that it is the same east and west. Both are to blame, but Mr. Idall puts its pretty strong against the "gentler sex." Don't you think? Please pardon my running on at such length, but when I get started on this theme I am too apt to turn, so to speak, the very lining of my mind out. The day may never come when I will have a little plot near enough to town for church and friends, but I hope to, and meanwhile shall read your Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion, such books as "The Garden You and I," keeping my love for it strong. Always a well wisher, H. A. C., Westfield, N. Y.

Bears at Rochester, N. Y.

Of wild animals the most remarkable are bears and wolves, which abound most in the hilly parts of Rochester, also deer, and elks, a large species of deer weighing five or six hundred pounds, and a few panthers. Sheep are sometimes destroyed; but as a liberal reward is allowed for killing wolves and panthers, they become scarce as the population of the country increases. Squirrels are so numerous in some years as considerably to injure corn, and upwards of 2,000 of them have sometimes been killed in the compass of six miles in one day which is appointed for that purpose by the inhabitants; the most common kinds of them are the black, and the red, the grey colored being very scarce. Of reptiles the most remarkable is the rattlesnake which is seen mostly in the hilly parts. Large numbers of pigeons frequent the country in spring and fall, of which a great many are caught by nets and by shooting, and beds are sometimes made of their feathers. There are partridges and quails; and wild fowl and fish are abundant in Lake Ontario and other lakes, and in the rivers.

Note.—The above is true, or was true. It is a remnant of old history.—Editor.

A man came in Wednesday, paid his subscriptions and incidentally mentioned that he would like to see a little rain. We didn't promise anything, but Wednesday night it rained. We do not mention this in a spirit of braggadocio, but just to show how things will work out.

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VICK'S MAGAZINE is, primarily, a Fruit and Garden magazine and is also essentially a Home magazine and still maintains that direct personal interest in its subscribers in the same way that its founder, James Vick, did over thirty years ago. The magazine has a real, practical value for its readers and the practical use of its suggestions determine its worth. Vick's has sent sunshine and good cheer into thousands of homes for many years.

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1.50	Inland Farmer.....w	1.00	1.50	Woman's Home Companion.....m	1.00
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1.50	Irrigation Age.....m	1.00	.60	Woman's Farm Journal.....m	.50
1.50	Kansas Farmer.....w	1.25	1.10	World's Events.....m	.85
1.50	Kimball's Dairy Farmer.....sm	.75	2.00	World To-day.....m	1.50
1.00	Ladies' World.....m	.80	2.25	Youth's Companion.....w	2.00

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. money order or express money order, and your order will be filled. Individual checks not taken. Canadian orders must add 24c extra for postage on Green's Fruit Grower. After Canadian orders are received, will notify you the amount of postage on the other publications.

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y. Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$..... for which send the following publications for one year to addresses given:

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ORCHARD NEWS



THE ORIGINAL TOMPKINS COUNTY KING APPLE TREE.

The above picture is an illustration of the original Tompkins County King apple tree. This tree is still standing in the little village of Jacksonville, Tompkins county, N. Y., along the main highway known as the Ithaca and Geneva turnpike, and is the center of interest to passersby. This year the tree is well laden with fruit. It has stood here about 100 years. Thousands of grafts have been taken from this tree. As will be seen by reference to the picture the trunk is becoming considerably decayed and its days of usefulness are nearly over. It is a sure bearer and hardly a year passes without several bushels of fruit being taken from its branches.

Waste Land for Orchards.

November issue of Green's Fruit Grower is devoted largely to illustrations of orcharding in the eastern states, known as New England. Many readers are not aware that there are marvelous orchards in the eastern states, east of the Hudson River. It is not so easy to plant orchards and to care for them in New England as it is in Missouri, but there are advantages possessed by the eastern states that are not possessed by the western. New England orchards are near the great markets of Boston, Philadelphia and New York, therefore it costs the owners but little to get their fruit to markets. Their orchards are in the midst of large populations where large quantities of fruit are consumed. Some of our illustrations in this issue, show how rough bushy timbered lands are cleared of rubbish and made into flourishing orchards. The new growth of timber is cut down. After it has become thoroughly dry, it is burned over. Then strong men go through with grub hooks and axes uprooting everything that is left. Often the big stumps and rocks are not disturbed. The ground there is fertile so that the apple trees can be planted without plowing, therefore with a little monthly cultivation in a space extending 45 feet around each tree during the early growing season especially. While successful orchards are grown in this way and the stumps are allowed to rot out at their leisure, other orchardists like E. Cyrus Miller of Massachusetts, who sends us these illustrations and who writes an article accompanying them for this issue, and our friend J. H. Hale of Connecticut, blows up every stump with nitro-glycerine and removes all the rocks so that thorough cultivation with plow and cultivator can be given.

Mr. Hale has recently cleared up a rough timbered tract such as have been described. He has dug out the small stumps and blown up the large ones and blown up the rocks, and has recently invited prominent fruit growers and editors to visit the new orchards thus planted.

The lesson he desired to teach is this, that on almost every farm there is a waste field that might be successfully planted to apple trees or other fruit trees. Turn over this question in your mind and decide where you will plant an orchard. It is important that you select a favorable site. Do not plant on the lowlands, since the hill-tops are preferable. It is widely conceded that there is no land upon the farm that pays such big profits as the orchard.

Apple Culture in Western New York.—Let us call a business meeting of the American Apple Consumers' league, says "Rural New Yorker." We will not limit it to apple men, but call all people who are interested in American progress. Here are three apple stories which we may eat to-day!

On October 8th, I was in an orchard of

500 Baldwin trees, about 35 years old, which produced \$10,000 worth of fruit this year.

I met a reliable man who, this year, sold \$1,000 worth of fruit from 25 Baldwin trees.

I saw one tree now 49 years old which has produced, during its bearing years, at least \$350 worth of apples!

Do you expect people to believe any such stories? Yes, and very likely you would say that the half had not been told if you could go to these orchards and see for yourself! I realize what it means to a man of middle years to have such an orchard at his back. There isn't any \$50,000 block of stock in Wall street that can match it. Another thing—if you could study these orchards you would also realize perhaps for the first time what it means in the way of skill and energy to handle a good commercial orchard.

Fruit Growers' Commandments.

The suggestions following relative to the growing of apples are given by a successful Utah orchardist, who refers to them as his ten commandments:

1. Thou shalt only after due deliberation and much study and research, decide to plant apples.
2. Thou shalt make sure that thy soil is well adapted and properly drained and that the climate is also favorable for the production of perfect fruit, before embarking in this business.
3. Thou shalt learn much about the diseases of fruit trees, such as crown gall, wooly aphid, hairy root, etc., so thou canst detect these diseases thyself before planting.
4. Thou shalt plant only two or three standard varieties best adapted to grow in thy neighborhood.
5. Thou shalt in selecting varieties, also bear in mind that the best selling apples are the best to grow even if they do not suit thy palate as well.
6. Thou shalt under no circumstances, be influenced by the tree agent's beautifully colored plates or samples of rare varieties shown in glass bottles.
7. Thou shalt in the purchase of thy nursery stock, buy from reliable nurserymen.
8. Thou shalt plant apple trees on land only that has been thoroughly prepared by subsolling and that has been used for growing potatoes or sugar beets or some other hoed crop for one or two years.
9. Thou shalt also remember that an average apple crop takes out as much fertility from thy soil, as two wheat crops, hence thou must be prepared to supply fertility in order to be successful.
10. Thou shalt give thy trees ample room, thorough cultivation and at all times keep them free from diseases of all kinds, or success will not perch upon thy housetop.

Teaching About Orchards.—A special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad in Indiana will start about November 22d, intending to stop

one hour at all the important stations for the purpose of giving lectures and instructions in fruit growing. Southwest-ern Indiana through which the train will pass is especially adapted to fruit growing. Readers of Green's Fruit Grower along the line of this railway should keep watch of this train and be on hand to get all the benefit possible from this experiment which will cost several thousand dollars but which will cost you nothing.

Prosperous Apple Growers.

A Batavia paper says that Genesee county orchards have produced nearly 300,000 barrels of apples this fall, which at the prices prevailing there are worth nearly \$1,000,000. Another paper estimates that the apple growers of western New York outside of Monroe county, will realize more than \$5,000,000 from this year's apple crop. It is said that a farm in Genesee county which sold a few years ago for \$13,000, has an apple crop of between 9,000 and 10,000 barrels, and this is only one of numerous instances where the crop will far exceed in value the selling price of the farm.

Western New York apple growers have cause to be enthusiastic over the present condition of the fruit industry. The "Farm Stock Journal" predicts that by the planting of standard market varieties, the extensive use of sprays and the practical cultural methods, they will hold the advantage this year has given them in the world's markets. Western New York is a natural fruit country, and the growers possess many advantages that are beyond the reach of western orchardists.

Small Fortune for Growers.—Western New York growers who have had good crops of apples this year have received a small fortune for the fruit. Large commission house operators from the Middle West, where apples were a failure, have paid from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for choice orchards in this part of the state. One grower in Bethany is reported to have a crop of 10,000 barrels, for which he has been offered \$3 a barrel. As he paid only \$11,000 for the farm, his apple orchard stands to yield him enough to cover the cost of his farm and leave a comfortable sum besides.

Fertile soil, good climate, abundant water and cheap land—

these are the things that make the big opportunity for energetic farmers in the Heart of Texas.

If you are looking for such an opportunity you should make a trip to the fertile

Trinity and Brazos Valley

which lies in the midst of the most prosperous and thickly settled portion of Texas, between the Trinity and Brazos Rivers, which flow only about 70 miles apart for over 300 miles through the very Heart of Texas.

The Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway has just been built through this valley connecting Ft. Worth and Dallas on the North with Houston and Galveston on the South, and has placed this productive region in better communication with the four big markets of Texas than it ever has been, thus giving it the only thing needed to develop its wonderful resources.

The soil in this valley is varied in character. The Northern part of it has fine, black waxy land suitable for the production of big crops of such staples as cotton, corn, wheat, etc. The Central and Southern portions have a light, sandy soil adapted to growing great crops of fruits and vegetables. New settlers are going into this valley by the hundreds and are securing good land for from \$5 to \$40 an acre.

Now is the time to investigate this opening.

Take advantage of one of the low-rate excursions on the Rock Island-Frisco Lines, only \$20 from St. Louis or Kansas City, \$25 from Chicago to any point in the Trinity and Brazos Valley and return.

If you would like to read something about the opportunities open to you in the Trinity and Brazos Valley write for my book on Texas. You will find it full of good, reliable information. I will send you one, without cost, if you will give me your name and address.

The Rock Island-Frisco Lines have no land for sale and are only interested in getting good, energetic settlers for the desirable, but unoccupied, lands along their roads.



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New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips, No Obnoxious Springs or Pads—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children.

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I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and



C. E. Brooks, the Inventor.

never slip and yet is light, cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. There are no springs or hard, lumpy pads and yet it holds the rupture safely and firmly without pain or inconvenience. I have put the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it.

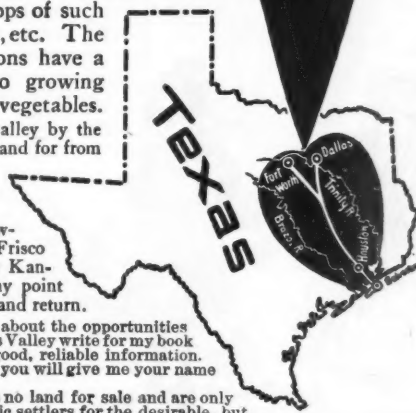
I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money.

That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Write me to-day and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 5922 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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TEXAS



Some Up-to-Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

5789—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21, 3¼ yards 27 or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 21 inches wide for the trimming bands and ¾ yard of all-over lace for the yoke.



5789 Fancy Tucked Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 bust.



5819 One-Piece Tucked Kimono, Small, Medium, Large.

5819—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2½ yards 27 or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard of silk for the bands.

5829—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4½ yards 21, 4¼ yards 27 or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide with 10 yards of ribbon for the frills to trim as illustrated.



5829 Blouse with Breasted, 32 to 40 bust.



5828 Seven Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

5828—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 27, 5 yards 44 or 52 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 6½ yards 27, 3¾ yards 44 or 3 yards 52 inches wide when it has not.

5827—The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is 6¼ yards 27 or 3¾ yards 36 inches wide.



5827 Misses' Apron, 12 to 16 years.



5824 Girl's Night-Gown, 8 to 14 years.

5824—The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is 6½ yards 27 or 4½ yards 36 inches wide with 2¼ yards of embroidery for frills.

5806—The quantity of material required for a doll of medium size (22 inches long) is 1½ yards 21, 1¼ yards 27 or ¾ yard 44 inches wide with ¾ yard of banding for the dress, ¾ yard 36 inches wide for the guimpe.



5806 Doll's Jumper Costume, 18, 22 and 26 inches long.



5831 Child's Empire Frock, 2, 4 and 6 years.

5831—The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 2½ yards 27, 2 yards 32, 1¼ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 21 inches wide for the yoke to make the dress; 1½ yards 36 inches wide with ¾ yard 18 inches wide for the guimpe.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Another Woman's Experience.

"My experience teaches me that a woman can earn a living on a small farm, provided she is not too much afraid of an occasional rough job," said Mrs. Jane C. Barrow, of Connecticut, who for the past seven years has made a comfortable living and sent her two children to school on the earnings of a four acre farm, to the New York "Sun."

"It is surprising how much an acre of land can be made to produce. I have in all only about four acres and only one of these four is available for planting and buildings. Seven years ago when I moved in I was without capital, the place was much out of repair, and I was forced to go into debt to get money to pay for groceries enough to keep me and my two children until the farm began to make returns.

"I had bought with the farm thirty stands of bees and there were just one dozen choice currant bushes. That was my whole stock, and I cannot say that the outlook was very encouraging. With a part of the borrowed money I bought five ducks and one drake, one setting of White Wyandotte eggs and six pairs of pigeons.

"In the past year I raised on one-fourth of the one acre that I devote to poultry, bees, and small fruits, nearly one thousand ducks. They were sold when they were between three and four months old. They averaged in weight about four pounds and my whole crop of feathers was a little more than four hundred pounds. Every duck was ordered before it was hatched, and I am sure I could have secured orders for as many more had I been able to supply them. Duck feathers and down, while not as good as those plucked from geese, when properly cured, always are in demand and bring a good price.

"On the other three-fourths of my acre I now have 600 currant bushes, 50 raspberry bushes, 100 White Wyandotte chickens, 24 White Holland turkeys, 60 pairs of pigeons, with their houses and flying pens, and 75 stands of bees. The bees and currant bushes are the increase of those bought with the place and have proved themselves worth all the money and time I have devoted to them. The currants were increased by saving the prunings and planting them as cuttings. And perhaps I should say that I have from time to time sold several dollars worth of the young plants.

"The chickens are all from that one setting of eggs with the addition of three new roosters. These I secured not because there was any actual need, but because I believe that crossing a strain is better for the domestic fowls. In the past year I sold off forty-two broilers and seventy-five grown chickens. As yet I have sold only a few eggs, and those were at fancy prices for settings. From my pigeons I sold 400 pairs of squabs and a few pair of old fellows for breeding. I am fond of pigeons and like to see them and hear their cooing, but before many years I think I shall get rid of my stock and use the ground for ducks. While I have been fairly successful with pigeons I have made much more money on my ducks and I find them easier to dispose of.

"My turkeys are a venture of only four years standing, but so far have proved almost as remunerative as the ducks. Like the white chicken, there is a ready sale for every pound of feathers and down taken from a white turkey. I have almost decided that there is more profit in raising white fowl. The prices that my turkeys brought last autumn made me open my eyes. Having so few, I paid special attention to fattening them. As they were all extra size and under a year old I got the very top notch in price, but even if I raised them by the thousand I should always expect to have them the same. I see no reason why a woman with a large enough piece of land should not be able to raise a thousand turkeys and have them all as good as my few dozen.

"That is where money is to be made on farms around New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The demand is for the exceptionally fine product. If I tried only to raise medium ducks or turkeys I have no idea that I would find such ready sale for either. As it is I see to it that my poultry is the



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Some designs in a new silk finish.

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Green's Fruit Grower	\$ 50	Green's Fruit Grower	\$ 50	Green's Fruit Grower	\$ 50
Vick's Magazine	50	Vick's Magazine	50	Home Magazine	1 00
Modern Priscilla	50	Reliable Poultry Journal	50	Farm and Fireside	25
American Poultry Advocate	50	Farmer's Wife	25		
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
American Bee Journal	50	McCall's Magazine	50	Housekeeper	1 00
Metropolitan and Rural Home	20	Farm and Home	50	Missouri Valley Farmer	20
				Farmer's Wife	25
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
Vick's Magazine	1 00	Home Magazine	1 00	People's Home Journal	35
		Farm and Fireside	25	Housekeeper	1 00
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
Ladies' World	50	Farm and Home	50	McCall's Magazine	50
Metropolitan and Rural Home	20	Vick's Magazine	50	Farmer's Wife	25
		Housewife	35	Household Realm	30
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
Poultry Keeper	50	McCall's Magazine	50	New York Tribune-Farmer	1 00
Farm and Home	50	Farm and Fireside	25		
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
Prairie Farmer	1 00	Harper's Bazaar	1 00	American Boy	1 00
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	American Poultry Advocate	50
American Magazine	1 00	Farm and Fireside	25	Cosmopolitan	1 00
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Poultry Keeper	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
McCall's Magazine	50	Farmer's Wife	25	Housekeeper	1 00
Vick's Magazine	50			Farm and Fireside	25
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
American Boy	1 00	Ladies' World	50	Woman's Home Companion	1 00
		Poultry Herald	50		
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
Modern Priscilla	50	Photographic Times	1 00	Reliable Poultry Journal	50
American Poultry Advocate	50	Metropolitan and Rural Home	20	Farm and Fireside	25

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y. Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$1.00, for which send the following publications for one year to addresses given. Cut out the combinations you want and pin it in the corner of the coupon.

Name.....
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Address: GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

very best. It takes very little more trouble to raise a perfect fowl than it does a good one, and I am not a bit sure that it doesn't take just about the same. Considering the difficulty you have in disposing of the inferior article I am sure it does."

Sugar in Cement.—The secret of that enduring mortar was a lost art for many centuries, but it is now known that it was mixed with sugar. The proportions of sugar and lime have been published, but I do not now remember them. However, they could be ascertained by experiment. It is well known that wet sugar or syrup, when dried down, forms a hard mass that cannot be broken by a hammer.

Some years ago a man in England boiled some pine boards in syrup, and they became as hard as oak, while oak boards treated in the same way became still harder.

This property in sugar will enable us to have safe and solid cement homes, indestructible, and impervious to dampness or vermin.

Apples Wanted.—Eastern apple dealers are hard pressed this year to find enough apples to supply the demand. Agents have been sent all over the country where there is or was any prospect of getting apples and growers have been realizing good prices. Apples are becoming a more important crop every year and it is becoming more and more necessary for growers to pay the closest attention to every detail of the business if they would get the returns to which they are entitled.

Great occasions do not make heroes or cowards, they simply unveil them to the eyes of men. Silently and imperceptibly as we wake or sleep, we grow and wax strong, we grow and wax weak, and at last some crisis shows us what we have become.—Canon Westcott.

Lady—"I want a piece of meat without fat, bone or gristle."

Butcher, (after examining his stock)—"You'd better have an egg."—Philadelphia "Press."

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TRIAL TREATMENT OF CONDOR INHALATION (California's marvelous discovery) sent to any one afflicted with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any nose, throat or lung trouble, to prove that a cure can positively be made at home, without change of climate, loss of time or stomach dosing.

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Inhaled through mouth or nose, the heated, medicated vapor arising from burning pastilles penetrates to every nook and corner of the air passages and lungs, disinfests and rebuilds ulcerated tissues, loosens and raises mucus, destroys and ejects poison germs, heals lung cavities, affected nasal passages and bronchial tubes, and restores health.

Write today, mentioning your disease, and we will send you free of charge, Trial Treatment, 48-page illustrated Book and information about how to get well. CONDOR CURE CO., Dept. 19 M, Los Angeles, Calif.

DON'T DROP DEAD

AS hundreds are daily doing who either do not know that they have heart disease or are not aware that it can now be cured by using Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. If you have any of the following symptoms write at once to the doctor, who will send to you by mail, postpaid, a box of his celebrated Tablets for trial, free of charge: Fluttering, Palpitation, Skipping Beats, Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before the eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nightmares, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Cold hands and feet, Difficult Breathing, Dropsy, Swelling of feet and ankles, Neuralgia around the heart. Address Dr. F.G. KINSMAN, Box 977 Augusta, Me.

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DISEASES QUICKLY CURED.

I made the discovery of a method that permanently cured me of eczema. I do what no physician can do. Send 6 cents for samples and testimonials.

W. A. BULLARD, 331 Theodore Street, Detroit, Mich.

Expecting Too Much Profit From Fruit Growing.

M. Somersgill, of Indiana, writes Green's Fruit Grower that in all of the farm publications are fabulous reports of profits from berry fields, vineyards, orchards, which are apt to mislead beginners in fruit culture. These beginners read of large yields and large profits from exceptional experience and are led to plant berry fields, vineyards and orchards with smaller results and reap disappointment.

This is a good criticism, and yet it may be well to publish truthful accounts of marvelous profits; but these should be regarded as exceptional and out of the ordinary. It is better for the beginner to anticipate reasonable small profits, even if they are smaller than he will get, than it is for him to anticipate extravagant returns.

The profits of orcharding and fruit growing in this country during the last 20 years have far exceeded the profits of farming. I think I may safely claim that the profits of fruit growing have doubled those of farming, and yet no one should expect to reap from the soil extravagant sums of money. Soil culture, whether devoted to fruit growing or to farming, is a safe pursuit, but it is not a rapid means of making money, except in rare instances. If you read of a man who has bought a farm on which is a large orchard and learn that this man has paid for his farm from the fruit of his orchard in one or two years, you should regard this as exceptional, as a rare occurrence, and should not yourself expect any such remarkable experience.

Orchard Notes.

The "National Fruit Grower" says A well-pruned and well-attended orchard more than repays any farmer for the time and work invested. Orchards are very responsive to a little care and attention.

It never pays to set out spindling and weak trees and shrubs. Set strong, healthy ones, and then do a good job. If a tree gets a set-back when it is transplanted, it will take it two or three years to recover, if it ever does.

There is a big difference in the way orchards should be handled. During the first four or five years, after the trees are set out, the cultivators and harrow should be kept going right through the summer or all through the growing season. But when the trees have come to the bearing stage they should be urged to set fruit by choking the wood growth.

Sod land for strawberries should be plowed as late in the fall as it is possible to turn a furrow. This will destroy the white grubs which are the enemy of strawberry growers.

Apples 24,000,000 Barrels Short.

New York, Nov. 6.—The apple crop of the United States for 1907 as estimated by the American "Agriculturist" in its report to appear November 9th, is scant 24,000,000 barrels, materially short of last year. What is of great importance is the shortage in such commercial orchard sections as western New York, nearly all of Michigan and the entire southwest. There is what may be set down as an absolute failure in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

New York state has a good many apples but they will be needed, and for that matter the total is only about one fourth to one third of a full yield. Pennsylvania has fairly abundant totals, New England has rather more apples than last year, due solely to the fact that Maine has a good crop.

Thackeray truly remarked that the world is for each of us much as we show ourselves to the world. If we face it with a cheery acceptance we find the world fairly full of cheerful people glad to see us. If we snarl at it and abuse it, we may be sure of abuse in return. The discontented worries of a morose person may very likely shorten his days, and the general justice of nature's arrangement provides that his early departure should entail no long regrets. On the other hand, a man who can laugh keeps his health, and his friends are glad to keep him.

AGENTS WANTED.

To Solicit Subscriptions for Green's Fruit Grower.

Work near home and good pay. We employ men or women to do this work. Send for samples, instructions and full particulars. Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Lesser things will drop out as the hand closes upon the larger duty or the greater blessing, just as the hand that reaches out to grasp the great strong oak lets go its hold on the blade of grass it had gathered.—Phillips Brooks.

SPRAY THIS FALL WITH
SCALECIDE
DON'T WAIT TILL SPRING

Running a Chicken Farm.

Pick up ten acres of land somewhere, and don't be too particular about it. Many a man who might have made tens of thousands of dollars in the chicken business hasn't made a cent because he was too particular.

Pick up a house and barn and a team of horses with the land, if they happen to come to hand. Also, a couple of thousand in cash to buy chickens and incubators. You can steal some of your chickens, but not enough to make any show with.

You want to engage a good man. You don't want a preacher nor a cobbler. He must know something about the chicken business.

Then you want chicken yards. Pick up a hundred dollars' worth of lumber and three hundred dollars' worth of wire. Take a dark night for it.

Then you must have a carpenter and a laborer, but when through with them stand them off for their pay. The more stand-offs in the chicken business the more money for you.

Get about two hundred roosters to the same number of hens. If the hens fail to lay the roosters won't fail to crow, and you will thus be realizing on the capital invested all the time.

If a hen refuses to set argue the point with her. If she is still obdurate spike her to the nest.

By turning the lamps in the incubators up or down you can have either cold or roast chicken. Buy your lime by the carload. Own your own gravel bank. It's wonderful how much patent chicken food you can buy for a thousand dollars spot cash.

Keep whitewashing the coops. Keep doctoring the hens for the gapes. Own your own mill and grind your own cornmeal.

Own your own oyster beds and furnish your own shells.

Don't let the fellow with a gold mine come around and make you tired.

Never mind the chap who has made a million out of wheat.

The man with a diamond mine isn't in it. You have got a big thing—a rich thing—a fortune right under your thumb. Stick right to it, and after you have made several millions at it come out into public view and let us run you for governor of the state.—Kansas City "Star."

Green's Strawberry Bed is Covered for Winter.

I have this day, November 12th, covered the rows of strawberry plants which are to supply me with fruit next summer at my home in Rochester, N. Y. Having carefully kept these rows free from weeds and grass all summer, I have been determined not to seed them down with grass seed, as I would do should I spread over the rows of strawberry plants manure from the stable. I first covered the rows with leaves raked from my lawn. In order to hold these leaves in place I weighted them down with tomato vines, roots and stubs of corn and other similar rubbish from the vegetable garden. There are absolutely no seeds of grass or weeds in this gathering of leaves, etc. The leaves would blow away if they were not held down by some heavier substances. In every garden where sweet corn has been grown, there are corn stalks and roots of corn which must be taken up and disposed of. This makes an excellent weight upon the leaves and an additional mulch.

I notice that nearly all farm papers advise covering the strawberry bed with barnyard manure, but I have found out by experience that this manure re-seeds the entire bed or rows with grass seeds as thoroughly as though grass seed had been sown thereon in the ordinary way, making a vast amount of work next season. Remember in applying the mulch to the strawberry beds that the idea is not to keep the plants warm, but to keep the ground from freezing and thawing, which has a tendency to loosen or break the roots of the strawberry and throw the plant out of the ground. All that is necessary is to have the ground well covered with the mulch.—C. A. Green.

It is remarkable, says St. Louis "Globe Democrat," that during the baseball season the farmers raise \$6,500,000,000 worth of grain and other products. Nevertheless, there is no farmer's boy who would not prefer to shine on the baseball field if he could get the job.

Sure Death to San Jose Scale

It's cheap and effective. Easy to use. Non-corrosive and non-clogging. "SCALECIDE" contains more oil and less water than any other commercial spray. We can prove it. 50-gallon barrel at your station, if east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River, for \$25 cash. Smaller packages if you wish. Write now for Special Booklet. It's free.

B. G. PRATT COMPANY, Mfg. Chemists, 11 Broadway, New York City.



SELECTED APPLES

A patron writes us that from trees bought of Green's he has received first premiums on his fruit wherever exhibited. We have all the best varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM AND CHERRY TREES ALSO SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, AMONG WHICH ARE

375,000 Asparagus, 2-year, varieties Conover's and Palmetto.

100,000 Currant Bushes, 2-year, Red Cross, Fay's, Wilder, Cherry, White Grape and Diploma.

Gooseberries, Raspberries and Blackberries, in a large assortment of the best varieties.

We want you to write for our prices before placing your order. Send us a list of your needs and we will quote you special low prices on first-class stock true to name.



Buy direct of the grower
and save 35 per cent.

Write us for catalog describing the best varieties and give us the opportunity to save you money.



GREEN'S NURSERY Co., Rochester, N. Y.

San Jose Scale Can Be Destroyed.

Much has been said about San Jose Scale and the experience of some prominent fruit growers, who have tried to use a crude petroleum and kerosene oil, making their own mixture, has in some cases caused disastrous results. Some of the trees supposed to have been injured by using oil sprays have really been killed by the scale and were practically dead before they were sprayed. In the few cases where injury has been done by the oil it is due to using the wrong kind of oil, wrong proportion, or an improper home-made mixture.

The preparation of oil or lime sulphur and salt for spraying purposes requires the knowledge and ability of an experienced chemist, and should not be undertaken by an ordinary farmer or fruit grower. There are oil solutions on the market, such as Scalecide, which not only destroys the scale, but are perfectly safe to use. One gallon of this prepared emulsion will make from fifteen to twenty gallons of spray solution. It should be used at this time of the year in a sixteen to one solution, adding sixteen gallons of water to one gallon of Scalecide.

Our advice would be, buy all spray material ready to use. Do not try to make it yourself. San Jose Scale can be destroyed and controlled without injury to tree or foliage.

Got the Hog.—Awakened by a pounding on his door late last night, John Rukke, a farmer, found two men below, who said they had been hauling a hog past the farm and that it got away and ran into Rukke's barnyard. They asked Rukke to come and help them catch the hog, which he did, and not until morning did he find that he had helped them to catch one of his own hogs and let them haul it off. He started after them, but they could not be found.

God is teaching us that mysteriously, but very really, we are members of one another. Our interests are common interests, and to fight is not only wrong, but stupid. Capital and labor are, respectively, senior and junior members of the same firm, and until they recognize this the firm cannot possibly prosper.

"Oh what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive."

The sad story of MY FATHER'S GREAT SUFFERING FROM CANCER

Read the following and be convinced.
WE CAN CURE YOU.



Forty-eight years ago my father, who was himself a doctor, had a vicious cancer that was eating away his life. The best physicians in America could do nothing for him. After nine long years of awful suffering, and after the cancer had totally eaten away his nose and portions of his face (as shown in his picture here given) his palate was entirely destroyed together with portions of his throat. Father fortunately discovered the great remedy that cured him. This was over forty years ago, and he has never suffered a day since. This same discovery has now cured thousands who were threatened with operation and death. And to prove that this is the truth we will give their sworn statement if you will write us. Doctors, Lawyers, Mechanics, Ministers, Laboring Men, Bankers and all classes recommend this glorious life-saving discovery and we want the whole world to benefit by it. **HAVE YOU CANCER, Tumors, Ulcers, Abscesses, Fever Sores, Gout, Catarrh, Salt-Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, Eczema, Scald Head or Scrofula in any form.** We positively guarantee our statements true, perfect satisfaction and honest service—or money refunded. It will cost you nothing to learn the truth about this wonderful home treatment without the knife or caustic. And if you know anyone who is afflicted with any disease above mentioned, you can do them a Christian act of kindness by sending us their addresses so we can write them how easily they can be cured in their own home. This is no idle talk, we mean just what we say. We have cured others, and can cure you. Forty years experience guarantees success. Write us today; delay is dangerous. Illustrated Booklet FREE. **DRS. MIXER, 205 State St., HASTINGS, MICH.**

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Goitre Cure
THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD.
Our MEDICATED GOITRE BANDAGE is a convenient, soothing appliance, worn at night and cures while you sleep. The Bandage absorbs the swelling and the Goitre disappears in a few days. 16 years success. Write for free Treatise on Goitre, full particulars, etc. **PHYSICIANS REMEDY CO., 85 Sinton Bldg., Cincinnati, O.**

Gold Watch FREE
AND RING
We positively give both a Solid Gold Ladies' STEEL WIND American Movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timepiece equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch, plus a Solid Gold Ladies' Ring, set with a Famous Chicago Gem, sparkling with the fiery brilliancy of a 20-diamond, for selling 50 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 20 pieces and when sent we will send the \$2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain, Ladies' or Gents' style. **ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 141 C Chicago.**

Farming Department



Here we have a photograph of a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower making apple butter, a form of apple sauce, after the old time method, when every farmer made at one time enough apple sauce to last several months, in a large copper kettle such as is shown in the engraving. Photograph sent by Stella H. Blood, Ill.

To a Buckwheat Cake.

O thou blest fruit of bee-starred, snowy fields,
Hot harbinger of hoary winter's sway,
Which, put away
Such dreams as turn December into May,
Or any month. The speckled sides
That gleam beneath the liquid maple's sheen
Bespeak some dappled nightmare which one rides
In sorry dreams. When winter blows keen,
And bed at seven
Is like to heaven.
—Philadelphia "North American."

No Abandoned Farms.

There are no abandoned farms in New York, says Buffalo "News." There are only a few that are not worked. We hope that newspapers asserting the loss of \$170,000,000 in farm values in the last two decades and 12,000 abandoned farms will abandon their baseless comment and even apologize for their unintentional error of statement. State Grange Master Godfrey stood up in the Syracuse convention and said that there was never a time when farmers were doing better than now, but that there was still too broad a gap between the price received by the farmer and the price paid by the consumer. That was the way to talk. There is far too wide a gap between producer and consumer. If a farmer gets but 10 cents a gallon for milk and the consumer in the city pays 28 cents for the same gallon the gap is clearly too great between them.

The executive committee of the Central New York Farmers' club met today and passed resolutions denouncing the proposed calling of a convention to take cognizance of the condition of farming in this state. The resolutions declare that within a few years there has been a strong drift from city to country; that farm lands are not depreciating in value, but are slowly rising in price; that farmers receive from one-fourth to one-third more for all produce than they did ten or fifteen years ago, and that there are no abandoned farms in this state.

"The last thing that we need in the state of New York is a wine over farm conditions," say the resolutions. "We are in no condition that demands that we be petted, patronized or made political capital of, and therefore protest against the proposed legislative appropriation for the purposes suggested in the call of the convention."

This is one of the largest farming clubs in the country, and it counts among its members representative farmers from four counties.

The Savings Bank.—Notice the advertisement of the East Side Savings Bank on page 16 of this issue of Green's Fruit Grower. There is no safer bank in the world.—C. A. Green.

You are apt to get a stinging reproof if you interfere with the busy little bee.

Prices Low Once Upon a Time.

Medina, Dec. 16.—In contrast to the present high prices for about everything in the produce line, a Medina man has come across some letters which show rather different conditions in the forties. The letters tell of a Knowlesville man who went to Michigan in 1840 and settled at Hudson. He writes of having invested several hundred dollars, all that he had, in village lots, which he thought were sure to be more valuable, as there was a good prospect that Hudson would have a railroad in a few years. He also asked for eighty dollars, which had been left in the hands of his Knowlesville correspondent.

Of this \$80 all that the Knowlesville man could manage to scrape together and send was \$14, real money was so scarce, and this he obtained by drawing oats to Eagle Harbor and selling to the canal packet stables at 12 cents a bushel. Wheat was worth 25 cents, and about the only cash market was Rochester. There was a chain of hotels all along the Ridge road, where the price of meals and lodging footed up 50 cents a day.

How to Do It.—L. H. Bailey, writing on "The Common Schools and the Farm Youth," in the October "Century," says: "Even manual training needs new direction as it touches country life. It may not be necessary to eliminate the formal exercises of model work and weaving and the like; but some of the practical problems of the home and farm may be added. How to make a garden, to lay out paths, make fences and labels, are manual training problems. How to saw a board off straight, to drive a nail, to whittle a peg, to make a tooth for a hand hay rake, to repair a hoe, to sharpen a saw, to paint a fence, to hang a gate, to adjust a plow point, to mend a strap, to prune an apple tree, to harness a horse—the problems are bewildering from their very number. Manual training can be so taught in the schools that are equipped for it as, in ten years, to start a revolution in the agriculture of any commonwealth."

Big Profits.—An exchange tells of a Hood River, (Oregon) man who secured 3,000 cases of strawberries off of twelve acres of ground the last season for which he received an average of \$3 a case. It was necessary to use great care in grading and packing the fruit to receive such large returns, but it certainly paid to do so. Growers are getting more businesslike every year in handling their crops and they are making money by doing so, too.

Announcement.

The Originator of the Combination Oil Cure for Cancers and Tumors says that under his present management, the chances for a cure are far better than ever before. Write for free book to Dr. Bye, 316 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Belinda Brown.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Bewitching is Belinda Brown,
The most bewitching maid in town;
I watch her passing to and fro,
And ask, "How can you witch me so?"

Belinda Brown looks not at me,
But passes by with dignity;
She holds her parasol up straight,
And alters neither gaze nor gait.

She knows I love her, bless her eyes!
But then, she likes to tantalize;
She knows I'll follow soon if she
Refuses thus to notice me.

Belinda Brown, I'm on her track;
O, how I'd like to pay her back!
But how could I so cruel be?
Belinda's only four, you see.

Winter Protection for Trees.

I have found by experience that wall paper sample books make the best wrappers for covering the lower parts of the trunks of fruit trees. Wrap the paper diagonally and when wrapped the trunks of the trees will be covered from 24 to 36 inches high. Tying with string only once will hold the wrapper in place, tying in the center of the wrapper. I also find that the best paint to use on the stubs where limbs are cut off after pruning is astelthun paint, the kind that is used for covering paper roofing.—J. N., Illinois, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower.

Editor's Note.—I assume that wall paper sample books cannot be secured by the average fruit grower, but that cheap strong wall paper can be used to advantage, or in fact any paper strong enough to endure the wind and storms of winter, and that the idea is to protect the trees from mice and rabbits.—C. A. G.

The Egg.—"Father," said an inquiring youth, "when a hen sits on an egg for three weeks, and it don't hatch, is the egg spoiled?"

"As an article of diet, my son, it is henceforth a failure; but for political purposes it has its uses."

In unhitching a team, always unhook the traces before you let down the pole or tie up the lines, and you will miss one kind of a runaway, and a kind which is often serious in its results.

A nameless man, amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of Hope and Love,
Unstudied, from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown,
A transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death!

RHEUMATISM

Let us send you ON FREE TRIAL a \$1 pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan External Remedy, which is curing thousands—Just

Send Your Name on a Postal

Let us cure your Rheumatism (no matter where located, how severe, or whether it is chronic, acute, muscular, sciatic, lumbago or gout) with our powerful yet harmless Magic Foot Drafts. They have cured cases of 40 years' standing where doctors and medicines failed.

Magic Foot Drafts permanently cured J. Wesley Bennet, Indianapolis, Ind., after 25 years' suffering. Disease hereditary, his brother having died with Rheumatism.

Magic Foot Drafts permanently cured Mrs. C. Tena Segoin, Auburn, N. Y., after ten years of suffering and using crutches.

Magic Foot Drafts cured N. F. Bogguss, 326 W. 61st St., Chicago, after trying six doctors and spending six weeks in expensive sanitariums without relief.

"Magic Foot Drafts cured me entirely. It is a wonderful thing," says Rev. J. Holz, Chicago.

Let Magic Foot Drafts cure you. Simply write for a pair to-day—to try FREE. You will get them by return

mail. If they relieve you, send us a dollar, if not, don't send us a cent. We trust you for a square deal. Don't delay, but send to-day for the free trial drafts and also our free book which explains clearly why they cure so quickly and thoroughly. It will cost you nothing to try. Magic Foot Draft Co., 1279 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Write to-day.



Wash 40 Pieces in Only 6 Minutes With the New Santo CLOTHES WASHER

That's what you can do with this wonderful washer.

It's the newest thing in clotheswashers—made entirely of rust-proof galvanized iron and will outlast three ordinary washers.

The old tub-washers are but little better than they were 20 years ago—they are still machines.

But the SANTO is the real thing—not a machine, but a washer that really washes every thread of whatever you put into it.

The SANTO washes your clothes without rubbing them. It takes out the dirt by compression and suction of air and water.

It's the only washer made that washes delicate lace fabrics safely and perfectly. It washes everything from lace handkerchiefs to heavy rugs and blankets.

Nothing inside to rub, wear or tear your clothes, or tie them into a knot. Your clothes come out, easy to handle, beautifully cleaned all over.

The SANTO does more work and does it better, quicker and easier than any other washer. It is better than all other washers combined.

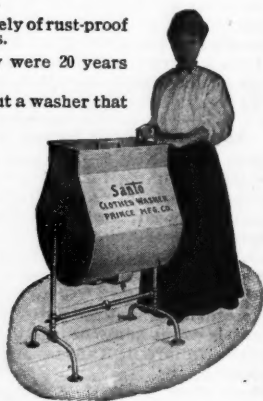
FREE SAMPLE TO AGENTS

We want hustling, influential salesmen in every locality. To the right kind of people we will pay \$100.00 PER MONTH and EXPENSES. The SANTO sells on sight. Write to us today and tell us all about yourself, state your age, how many in family, and how long you have lived in your community. The SANTO sells for the same price as the tub-washers, therefore you have an unequalled opportunity to make a large income easily and pleasantly. But whether you want to work for us or not, send for our free book and learn all about the truly marvelous SANTO. Write today.

Prince Manufacturing Company,

Dept. 30 B

Chicago, Ill.



NOTICE TO FRUIT GROWERS

The "New-Way" AIR COOLED is the only ENGINE built especially for Power Sprayers. 2½ and 3½ H. P.

Look at the other engines first. Note the multitude of springs, rods and triggers described as simple. Remember you need a reliable engine of quality, of minimum weight and bulk; one that has more than ample power to maintain 200 pounds pump pressure for any length of time, and strong enough to grind feed and saw wood when desired.

THEN LOOK AT AN ENGINE THAT IS SIMPLE

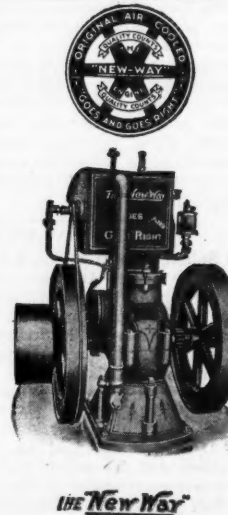
December issue will show The "New-Way" mounted on The "New-Way" Power Spray Base with pump equipment.

The January issue will show The "New-Way" POWER SPRAYER complete.

Write for Catalogue "S-7." DO IT NOW.

The "New-Way" Motor Company
LANSING, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

10 Ash Street.





The Dreamer.

Fortune and fame and ease may pass me by,
Swift youth that no man sees, I care not,
I;
Sorry may be the hold wherein I live,
Scanty may be the gold the world may give,
Yet still my poverty my plenty seems—
God gave great gifts to me, giving me dreams.

Young eyes and laughing lips too soon
have passed;
Youth's clinging finger-tips unloose at last;
All of the bliss men gained fails them in time,
Only the unobtained lives life sublime;
Mine still that ecstasy no grief redeems—
God gave all good to me, giving me dreams.

—“Woman's Home Companion.”

Effect of the Sun Bath.

The taking of sun baths is one of the most healthful things in the world, says a beneficiary of the habit. Several years ago I visited Germany, and while there was taken down with nervous prostration. I called in the best specialists of Berlin. They told me I needed more exercise, more fresh air and more sunlight. The first thing they made me do was to take sun baths. I stripped and would go out in the yard every morning and lie for 40 minutes in the broiling sun. It was not so hot, but felt so to me, as I was unprotected. Well, sir, in a few days I began to feel better. In three weeks I was pronounced a well man.

Sore Throat Gargle.

Strong sage tea, one-half pint; strained honey, common salt and strong vinegar, of each two tablespoonfuls; cayenne, pulverized, one rounding teaspoon. Steep the cayenne with the sage; strain; mix and bottle for use. Gargle from four to a dozen times daily, according to the severity of the case.

“A well cultivated mind is, so to say, made up of all the minds of the centuries preceding.”—Fontenelle.

“At fifty the American business man should cease to worry, eschew liquor and tobacco and make play in ‘God’s out of doors’ his chief aim in life.

“No business man should entirely withdraw from business until a fatal malady or death compels him to withdraw.

“Americans are perpendicular drinkers, and from this arises untold damage to digestive organs and thinking machinery.”

Some of the food experts say fruit has little food value. This may be true, but the man who eats lots of fruit will live longer and get more satisfaction out of life than the man who does not, all other things being equal.

Cake Walk.—“The cakewalk is the only national dance America has evolved thus far.” So says Professor Forst, at whose academy, in Third avenue, the convention of the United Professional Teachers of Dancing opened yesterday. “The cakewalk is not much of a dance,” Professor Forst went on, “but, at least, it was born in this country. Seriously, it is a pity that, while Scotland has its Highland fling, England its sailor’s hornpipe, Russia the Cossack dances, the Latin countries their fandango, cachucha and cancan, America has no distinctive dance of its own. The skirt dance? Why, the skirt dance is not American. It contains both French and Spanish steps.”

Saves Farm Papers to Read in Winter.—Dear Mr. Green: In reply to your inquiry, “Do the farmers read in summer,” will give you my own experience. I make it a point to read my daily paper first of all. Then I glance through my farm papers and read only such items as are of immediate importance. I have no time for more. I save all my farm papers and most of them are gone over again during the winter, when I get much information I missed at my first reading. Then I always have them to refer to when in need of information on any topic. I think you are steadily improving your magazine.—Frank B. Headley, Ohio.

Yet this one thing I learn to know,
Each day more surely as I go,
That doors are opened, ways are made,
Burdens are lifted or are laid
By some great law unseen and still.
“Not as I will.”

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

“Ol’ Nutmeg’s” Sayings.

Written for Green’s Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Delays are dangerous, an’ sometimes it’s fatal tew be ahead uv time.

“Easyville” lies jest beyend, an’ yew’ve jest got tew keep on goin’.

Ef yew wanten succeed take the shoe-maker fur an example an’ keep peggin’ away.

Take keer uv yewr pennies an’ yewr descendunts will take good keer uv yewr dollars.

The feller who ain’t up at sunrise ain’t up tew what he orter be.

Ministers orter hev a good call once in a while sence they hev tew make so many.

The on’y reason some people don’t blow their own horn is becuz they hain’t got none.

In prize fightin’ the under dorg may git the symperthy, but the upper one gits the gate money.

The top uv a cracker bar’l in a country store is a bad place tew kerry on farm-in’.

Many a man who wouldn’t think uv takin’ a back seat anywhere else will invar’bly dew it in meetin’.

The hen fever is a turrible thing tew g’t, but they’s this comfort: yew never hev it a secunt time.

I hev noticed thet by the time some folks git fixed up fur summer thet cold weather sets in—myself inclewded.

A full stockin’ over the fireplace is wuth tew in a store winder, in the eyes uv any boy or girl.

Head work is a good thing on a farm, but it wants hand work right araound arter it chasin’ it up.

All a man needs when warrin’ ag’in woman is a pair uv arms, an’ they don’t hev tew be luded.

They uster be sech a thing ez honor amongst thieves, but thet, like lots uv other good things, wuz in the ol’ days.

Don’t worry about not lettin’ the grass grow under yewr feet. It won’t grow anyway, ez long ez yew stan’ on it.

Fire is a good sarvant, but a bad marster, an’ proberly it is this knowl-edge that keeps some people good all their lives.

A man hez ter burn his candle at both en’s naowdays in order tew compe with the feller who’s usin’ a ‘lectric light.

Christmas comes but once a year, but ef it come twice or three times it would seem jest ez fur away tew the av’rige youngster.

There is no dauobt thet money makes the mare go, an’ they is also no dauobt thet some uv ‘em would go faster ef more money wuz spent on ‘em.

Children who live in the country where there are big, ol’ fashion fire-places are naow hevin’ the laff on their city cousins. “Haow in the world,” they ask, “can Santy Claus come daown the chimblly an’ git aout uv a gas stove?”

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT OLD APPLE ORCHARDS.

I am preparing a paper on old apple orchards. Will you kindly give me, briefly, an account of the oldest orchards in your locality, those 75 to 100 years old? Such orchards consisted almost wholly of seedling trees. It is my opinion that there were no nurseries in the country in those early days. Where were those seedling trees secured?—Charles A. Green.

Little Brother—Do you know what I think?

Sister—No; what is it?

“I think if I were not in the room Mr. Jones would kiss you.”

“You impudent boy! Leave the room instantly!”—“Scissors.”

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the
thatch-eaves run;
To bend with apples the moss cottage-
trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
To swell the gourd, and plump the
hazeli-shells
With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,
And still more, later flowers for the bees,
Until they think warm days will never
cease;
For summer has o’erbrimm’d their
clammy cells.

—Keats.

Green’s Fruit Grower I consider one of the most interesting journals of all that I take. Where can I get addresses of manufacturers of small stills for making denatured alcohol?—D. T. Harding, Ohio.
Editor’s Note.—Manufacturers of small stills should advertise them in the columns of Green’s Fruit Grower as there are many inquiries for such stills.—C. A. Green.

We Will Make You Prosperous



If you are honest and ambitious write us today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, we will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of our Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.
Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable book A 47 and full particulars free. Write today. Address nearest office.
NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
Phelps Bldg., Scranton, Pa. Harden Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Delgar Bldg., Oakland, Calif. Athenaeum Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Please mention Green’s Fruit Grower.

FRUIT PACKAGES OF ALL KINDS



Why not order now and get the discount allowed on winter orders. Price list free. Address,
BERLIN FRUIT BOX CO.
BERLIN HEIGHTS, Erie County, OHIO.

YOU CAN BUY ON CREDIT



NO MATTER WHERE YOU LIVE
EVERY FAMILY
Can now easily own one of the beautiful 10-year guaranteed Englewood Musical-phones because we sell on easy payments as well as for cash. You can buy direct from us on small monthly or quarterly payments as low as
\$1.00 MONTHLY
No interest; no mortgages; no guarantee from any third party is necessary because we trust honest people in all parts of the world.

Shipped On Approval We will accept your order for any one of our different style Musical-phones on the condition that if it is not found satisfactory after **FREE TRIAL** it can be returned at our expense. Because we sell direct from factory to home is why we can save you thirty-seven cents each or \$4.00 per dozen. Very best needles only thirty-two cents per 1,000; postage extra. Write today for our free factory price lists and full information. Address,
THE ENGLEWOOD CO., Consolidated Dept. 967
Factories, **CHICAGO, ILL.**

Please mention Green’s Fruit Grower.

Gordon, Van Tine Flint-Coated ROOFING Direct to You at One Half the Dealer’s Price

Don’t even think of buying high-priced shingles or other roofing material for your house, barn, sheds and other buildings till you have learned all about testing and laying roofing—till you’ve had the big, FREE Gordon, Van Tine Roofing Book and generous samples of 1-ply, 2-ply and 3-ply Gordon, Van Tine Flint-Coated Roofing which you can thoroughly examine and test before you buy. We want you to convince yourself beyond any doubt that Gordon, Van Tine Flint-Coated Roofing has all the good points we claim for it and that it hasn’t any bad points at all. Gordon, Van Tine Fire-Resisting, Water-Proof, Weather-Proof Roofing is sold to you and to YOU only—the man who uses it. That cuts out the jobber’s, wholesaler’s and local dealer’s profit and all you pay is one small profit on the original cost of manufacture.
We Save You Freight by Shipping from One of Our Nearby Warehouses: Philadelphia, Memphis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Davenport or Kansas City.
Freight charges on Gordon, Van Tine Roofing amount to practically nothing at all because we now have warehouses in all parts of the country and are thus able to ship your Roofing promptly and at a wonderful reduction in freight charges. So, you see, Gordon, Van Tine Roofing laid down at your door actually costs you less than half what a local dealer would charge you for ordinary roofing.
Why Gordon, Van Tine Roofing Is So Durable
Gordon, Van Tine Fire-Resisting, Water-Proof, Weather-Proof Roofing is made from long-fibre wool felt, soaked in asphalt twice as hot as boiling water. The pores of the wool fibre are opened wide and filled with this torridly hot asphalt. When the roofing cools, those pores close so tightly that no liquid, not even hot acid, can pass through the material. Our guarantee, backed by \$300,000, is behind every roll of Gordon, Van Tine Roofing.
Write Today for FREE Roofing Book and FREE Samples
Order your roofing from this advertisement or write now—TODAY—for the big Gordon, Van Tine Free Roofing Book and samples of Gordon, Van Tine Guaranteed Roofing. Simply address us—
GORDON, VAN TINE CO., 415 Case St., Davenport, Ia.



THE CHRISTY HOE SAFETY RAZOR

“THE RAZOR THAT WILL SHAVE”



This Razor will shave. The Best Safety Razor in the World.
New in design, new in construction, yet so simple.
Only three parts, the Frame, the Blade and Comb Guard.
No springs, hinges or screws to adjust.
Has all the advantages of other razors, and advantages that others don’t possess.
Quality of material and workmanship of the best.
No honing, no stropping if you don’t wish to.
You can, however, give each blade the care you should.
An absolute guarantee with every razor. We challenge the world to produce its equal.
Every user of a razor will be a user of the “Hoe.”

“IT’S A CHRISTY”
OUR EXPERIENCE: We opened our mail one morning and found a “Hoe Christy” Safety Razor in it. We took it home and tried it twice. It worked. We wrote to Mr. Christy and thanked him for the razor. He wrote back and said that if we had any readers to Green’s Fruit Grower that wanted a New Christy Hoe Safety Razor that he would send out a few sample razors complete for \$1.00, postpaid. Now if any of our readers want one send in your order. We will include a year’s subscription to the Fruit Grower beside, all for \$1.00. What handsomer Christmas present could a wife give a husband?
Address GREEN’S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

DON’T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE “THE MASTER WORKMAN,” a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engine, with greater durability. Costs less to buy—less to run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Fun for the Family

THE OPTIMIST.
The cow is in the hammock,
The cat is in the lake,
The baby is in the garbage-pail;
What difference does it make!

A Greenwich man tells of a Connecticut farmer who, after having driven a lot of hogs to Greenwich, sold them for precisely what had been offered him before he left home.

"You don't seem to have made much by bringing your hogs down here," remarked the man who tells the story.

"Well, no," replied the agriculturist, dejectedly, "I ain't made no money, but then, you know," he added, his face brightening, "I had the company of the hogs on the way down."—"Harper's Weekly."

Fishing.—"Huh," she says disgusted like, "here you've gone and spent \$11.50 for a lot of tin bugs and trinkets like that just for the sake of catching some fish, when you know very well that you always turn up your nose at fish when we have it. You'll spend \$11.50 to catch something that you don't want. That's a man for you."

"Now can you beat that line of thought? I suppose a woman would figure that if you went out hunting for elephants and got two or three you ought to eat them or else your time was wasted."

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER.

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undoubted cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address, DR. L. T. LEACH, Box 93, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A WIFE'S MESSAGE

Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

My husband was a hard drinker for over 20 years and had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. I at last cured him by a simple home remedy which any one can give secretly. I want every one who has drunkenness in their homes to know of this and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to me. I will tell them just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Box 446 Hillburn, N. Y. I am sincere in this offer. I have sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write me to-day. As I have nothing whatever to sell. I want no money.



Book and particular free, in person or by letter. G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D., 60 N. GARDEN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

A LIFE CURE

for Varicocele. My latest methods surpass anything I have ever found. Most cases cured in 10 to 60 days. No pain, no danger, no experiments. Afflicted persons want cures—not experiments. My specialty is varicocele, rupture, stricture and urinary diseases. Illustrated book and particular free, in person or by letter. G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D., 60 N. GARDEN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Enlarged Prostate Gland.—This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. French flexible catheters, best of all, sent postpaid for 70 cents each. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Monarch Hydraulic Cider Press

Great strength and capacity; all sizes; also gasoline engines, steam engines, saw mills, threshers. Catalog free. Monarch Machinery Co., Room 163, 39 Cortlandt St., New York.

NURSEMAN WANTED!

To take charge of Nursery Farm No. 3, twenty acres. He must be a propagator, budder, and grafter of experience. Give references, state wages and size of family. GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

"Do you keep good, honest goods here?" asked the fussy old man in the cafe.

"Well, sir," responded the waiter, "the whisky's straight, all right, but to be candid with you, I think the pretzels are crooked."—Cleveland "Leader."

"Mrs. McKinley," said a Canton clergyman, "once told me about a colored widow whose children she had helped to educate. The widow, rather late in life, married. A few months after her marriage Mrs. McKinley asked her how she was getting on. 'I se a-gettin' on fine, thank ye,' the bride answered. 'And is your husband a good provider?' said Mrs. McKinley. 'Deed he is a good providah, ma'am,' was the reply. 'He got me five new places to wash at dis las' week.'"

An Ozark County farmer received a note from a young man who had been "going with" his daughter recently, which read as follows: "Dear Sur: Wood like Jessie's hand in marage. She and I are in luv and I think I nede a wife. Yures, Henry." The farmer replied by letter, saying: "Friend Henry: You don't need a wife. You need a spelling-book. Get one and study it a year. Then write me again."—Kansas City "Star."

"So you think a rich man can't go to heaven, eh?" "Oh, yes, suh—he kin go dar all right, but his case'll be purty much de same ez dat er de boy peekin' under der circus tent whilst de circus is gwine on!"—Atlanta "Constitution."

"Then you don't care for me, Miss Pickle?"

"Care for you? Not the least in the world."

"Don't you think that in time—"

"No, you noodle! Not in a thousand years!"

"I'm a noodle, am I?"

"You are."

"I see!" he gasped, reaching for his hat. "I'm in the soup!"

A young man, who had not been married long, remarked at the dinner-table the other day:

"My dear, I wish you could make bread such as mother used to make."

The bride smiled, and answered in a voice that did not tremble:

"Well, dear, I wish you could make the dough that father used to make."

Big Trees.—The growth of a big tree requires from fifty to one hundred years. A fool can ruin it in half an hour.—Troy "Press."

Have Been.—An elderly woman who had, during the course of a somewhat eventful life, buried four husbands, encountered at the gates of the cemetery where they reposed an old but timid lover whom she had not seen for years. She took him inside and showed him—not without a feeling of pride—the well-kept tombstones of her former lords and masters. "Ah, James," she remarked, feelingly, "you might have been lying there to-day if you had only had a little more courage."

"Mercy, John! Did you fall?" John, (speaking through the snow)—"Fall? Certainly not. I am sitting in a tree eating huckleberries."

"Well, Mr. Lambskin, how do you like being married?"

"Not in the least. I am no longer allowed to smoke, drink or go out alone."

"Then you must be sorry you married?"

"I am not allowed to be sorry, either."

Mike—Kin yure wolfe cook as good as yure mother used to Pat?

Pat—She can not; but Ol niver mination ut. She kin throw considerable better.

"Shorty sez he'd be satisfied wit life if he could manage one ting."

"Wot's dat?"

"So's he could eat in his sleep!"

"I wonder if you could tell me whether George Washington was a soldier or a sailor."

The kid grinned. "He was a soldier, all right," was his reply.

"How do you know?" asked the weary teacher.

"Because I seen a picture of him cross-

The Celebrated DeLoach Mill

The World's Standard for 20 Years

Saw Your Own Lumber

For lumber is lumber nowadays, and you can do it better than the other fellow, with our help.

We Set the Pace

—Others do the

Best They Can



RELIABLE INCUBATORS & BROODERS

The fact that we have the largest and most complete incubator and poultry supply house in the world is evidence of what our customers think of the Reliable. An easier to run—simpler—more successful hatcher can't be found. Write for our new big poultry book that tells interesting facts about incubators and care of poultry. It's brimful of profit for you. Ask about our 110 yards of thoroughbred poultry. Send postal today. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box B-48, Quincy, Illinois



Fruit Presses FOR ALL PURPOSES

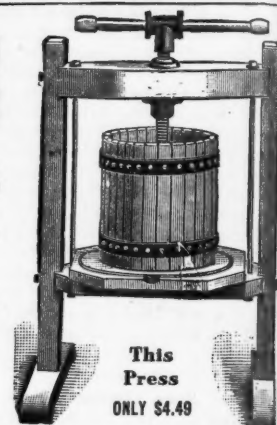
LARGE or SMALL Presses with grinding mills or without.

Send for descriptive circulars and prices.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

Supply Dept.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



This Press ONLY \$4.49

WE WANT NAMES

We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States, having a few head of stock (cows, horses, pigs). You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.

We want to send a sample copy of THE RURAL HOME to a lot of farmers who are not now taking our paper, and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you postpaid, ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES.

Address: THE RURAL HOME, 641 West 43d St., New York, N. Y.



Burbank Japan Plum Tree in Fruiting.

A patron sending the above "Photo" states that this is one of the 1400 Burbank plum trees he has from which he sold 2200 bushels of fruit, six years after planting.

PLUM TREES AT BARGAIN PRICES

We can quote you special low prices on standard varieties mentioned: BURBANK, ABUNDANCE, THANKSGIVING, Red June, Climax, LOMBARD, SHIPPER'S PRIDE, GUEII, Bradshaw, Niagara, Reine, Claude and Wickson, York State, German and Fellemberg plum trees.

Send us a list of your wants for special prices, before ordering elsewhere.

Our prices are lower for plum trees TRUE TO NAME than those of other reliable growers.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Box 700, Rochester, N. Y.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR

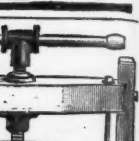
200 Eggs Size for \$3.00 Insures pure air, correct temperature through natural Hen heat. No lamps to smoke or regulators to adjust. Hen instinct controls the whole hatch from beginning to end; therefore, you get better results from your hatch. Agents Wanted. Catalog FREE. Natural Hen Incubator Co., B-72, Columbus, Nebraska.



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Set the Pace
Others do the
Best They
Can

A 15-year-old
boy can operate
successfully.
Two hands cut
5,000 feet per day.
15,000 mills in use
the world over.
Patent Feed, Friction
Automatic Steel Tri-
and Track produce
her mills. Send for
her mills. I. P. Steam Engines
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times from any num-
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N. Y.

BUBATOR
insures pure
air, correct
temperature
heat. No lamps
to adjust. Hen
chicks hatch from
before, you get
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log FREE.
bator Co.,
Nebraska.

WONDERFUL SHOE OFFER

SEND NO MONEY

But if you want a pair of these shoes for 98 cents, if you are willing to examine them if sent subject to your examination and approval before payment, simply write us a postal card or a letter, saying "send me shoe order blank and full particulars." We will send you simple rules and instructions for ordering, a full explanation of our plan and how we can sell goods so low, with highest bank, commercial and customer's references. We will tell you all about our great mail order business, established ten years, all about our new system of trading and how we can make the price so low; how you can get our big free General Merchandise Catalogues, the best and lowest priced catalogues published. We sell to members of our Association only, and we want you to become a member, so that you may send us orders for, and save dealer's profits on, not only shoes, but groceries, clothing and practically everything used in the home.

Read What People Say below about these shoes. Persons who have bought and worn the shoes write us they are worth \$3.50. You may think the shoes must be worthless at the low price we name, but if anybody actually knows the value of these shoes, it must be those persons who have actually bought and worn them. The experience of others is a lamp guiding us in all the affairs of life. So for your information we print below a few of the thousands of letters received from persons who have bought and worn these shoes.



98 cents
buys these
Men's
handsome
Blucher,
box calf
shoes,
exactly as
shown in this illustration, in
the latest New York Tipped
Toe; an extremely stylish,
durable shoe, claimed
by our members in
their letters below
to be equal to
shoes sold
elsewhere
at \$3.50.

Money back
if not satisfactory.

THESE SHOES, priced and illus-
trated on this
page, are high-grade, more stylish, better fitting,
better wearing, than you can buy elsewhere at
\$3.50 according to the letters printed below by
persons who have bought and worn the shoes.

Don't think these shoes are too cheap to be
good. We can sell
shoes for even less than 98 cents per pair. But we do not
recommend them. Poor shoes which can be sold under 98
cents per pair, cost less, but do not wear so well, hence
are cheaper in the end.

Some people judge the value of an article
only by the price asked. If
the price is high they think the article must
necessarily be good. But we respectfully
submit that a high price asked and obtained
for a pair of shoes is not in itself a guaran-
tee of excellence. It is the method, the
expensive system under which most goods
are sold that increases the price, but not the
value. We are anxious to hear from you,
so we may explain the New Method of Trading origi-
nated and perfected by us, which saves the expense and
waste of the old system, and keeps the prices down.

Don't be afraid the shoes won't fit
and we take the risk. We guarantee a fit
in size so that it would be necessary to return
the shoes to us for correction, we accept them
back at our own expense, and in case you have
paid for them we will refund your money
or send correct size, at you may direct.
So don't worry any about the fit. We
ship thousands of pairs of these shoes
every week, and do not have trouble about
a fit so often as one case in a thousand.
There are 999 chances that we fit you
at first attempt to one that we fail.

98 cents
buys these
Ladies'
handsome,
new style
Dongola
Kid lace
shoes,
patent leather tip, Cuban heel,
extension soles slightly ex-
tended. Stylish last, Agate-
tine eyelets, satin top fac-
ing, silk sewed, sizes 2 1/4
to 8; width A, D, E, E.
Persons who have
worn them say they
are equal to shoes
selling in stores and
from other cata-
logs at \$3.50.
Our customers
say this is the
most wonder-
ful shoe offer
ever made.
WRITE
US TO-
DAY.



**We make it easy for
you to give us a trial. If
you are not pleased you
get your money back.**

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

About Our Fine Shoes FOR 98 CENTS

Found Second Order as Satisfactory as First
Globe Association: I received the pair of shoes and must say we are well pleased. They fit perfectly. This was my second order from you, both shipments giving equal satisfaction. We can say from the dealings we have already had with you that we believe you will do everything you promise.
J. K. WRIGHT, Humboldt, Tenn.

Hopes We Will Prosper
Globe Association: My purchase of shoes resulted in my entire satisfaction. I hope the Globe Association will continue to prosper, as this is certainly a place for rich and poor to purchase goods. The shoes would cost \$3.50 per pair here. I therefore saved just \$2.52.
GEORGE HELD, Fremont, O.

Thanks For Promptness
Globe Association: I received the shoes several days ago and am well pleased with them. Thank you for your promptness in filling order. The shoes arrived in just 4 days from the time the order was sent. You may consider me a regular customer.
FLORENCE MILES, Baxley, Ga.

Our 98 Cent Shoes Would Cost \$4.00 There
Globe Association: I am much pleased with the shoes. They are equal to any \$4.00 shoes here. I can say the Association is all right and will do just as they say.
CHARLES HAYES, Colfax, Ia.

Will Trade With Us in Future
Globe Association: I am well pleased with the shoes. I have been a customer of & Co. for a long time. We had just sent them an order before I learned of this Association, but I shall order from you in future.
J. C. BROWN, Du Quoin, Ill.

Neighbors Think Our Shoes a Wonder
Globe Association: I received the shoes very promptly and wish to thank you for them. I have shown the shoes to some neighbors and they think them a wonder at the price. I will send order for carpet very soon.
MRS. J. M. VAUGHN, Mt. Vernon, Ind.

Shoes Fit Perfectly
Globe Association: I received the shoes in good order. They are a perfect fit, and I am well pleased with them. I am satisfied with my first order.
J. E. MOLUND, Trenton, Neb.

Our Shoes at 98 Cents Would Cost \$3.50 There
Globe Association: I am glad to tell you how well I am pleased with the shoes. They could not be bought here for less than \$3.50. In fact, I have not before seen a shoe I like so well. I am glad to have the opportunity of ordering from you and send you another order now. I wish to order a buggy from you soon. Amount saved on one pair of shoes at 98 cents, \$2.52.
NOAH OSHEALDS, Thomasville, S. C.

No Such Shoes There
Globe Association: I received the shoes and am compelled to acknowledge they are all you claim. There are none of the kind to be had at the place where I trade which equal them in style and price. If your dealings with others are as prompt as with me, all may trust your words.
R. C. W. SMITH, Fair Oaks, Ala.

Sends Another Order
Globe Association: I received the shoes and am well pleased. To prove it I enclose another order.
J. F. McMURRAY, Hainsmith, Okla.

Shoes We Sell at 98 Cents Would Cost \$3.50 There
Globe Association: I am well pleased with the shoes. They could not be bought anywhere in this section at less than \$3.50 per pair. I now send another order for suit of clothes.
W. A. GODFREY, Clarksville, Ark.

Our Values Surprise Everybody
Globe Association: I am very much pleased with the shoes and everybody is surprised that they are so nice and so very cheap.
J. D. KIRKPATRICK, Denison, Tex.

Shoe Dealer Admits Our Shoes are Worth \$4.50
Globe Association: Shoes received. I took a man to the express office who had dealt in shoes for years and he says the shoes are worth \$4.50 a pair. (Globe price 98 cents.) The express agent says he paid \$4.50 last week for a pair of the same grade. Amount saved on this order \$3.40.
N. S. JONES, F. M., Bailey, Ala.

Greatly Pleased
Globe Association: I received my shoes and certificate this morning and am greatly pleased with them and have been showing them to different people and talking in favor of the Association. The shoes I last bought at my home we spent \$3.50 for, and there is no difference in the value from your shoes at 98 cents.
LYDIA A. MOORE, Greenville, Miss.

Our 98 Cent Shoes Sell There at \$3.50
Globe Association: The shoes are O. K. and a regular \$3.50 shoe here in the stores. I am well pleased with all your goods and believe they are a higher grade of material than is found in goods purchased in retail stores.
W. I. McGLILL, Oakdale, Tenn.

Saved \$2.50 on One Pair of Shoes
Globe Association: I am well satisfied with the shoes I purchased for 98 cents. They are very fine. I will do all I can for your benefit. Amount saved \$2.50.
H. M. EBERHART, Rockerville, S. D.

Shoes We Sell at 98 Cents Would Cost \$4.00 There
Globe Association: The shoes received are very beautiful. I am very well pleased with them. The man's shoes we would have cost me \$4.00 here. I believe the Globe Association is all right.
A. F. ALEXANDER, Greenville, S. C.

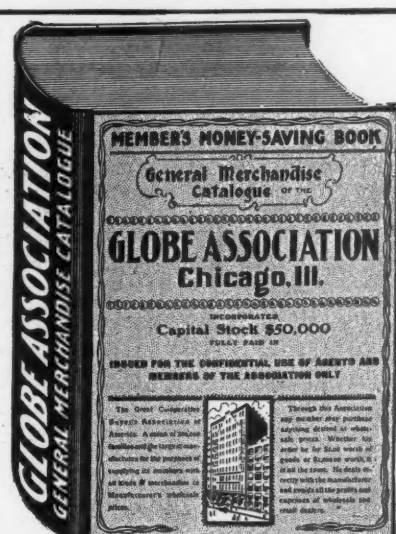
Our 98 Cent Shoes Would Cost \$5.00 There
Globe Association: I am much pleased with the shoes (purchased at 98 cents) and find them as represented. The man's shoes we could not get here for less than \$5.00 and lady's shoes would cost here \$5.00. I will send in another order very soon.
B. J. McDUFFIE, Orangeburg, S. C.

Regrets He Didn't Know Us Sooner
Globe Association: The shoes are beautiful. They are equal to any \$2.50 shoes here. I have but one objection, and that is that I did not know of you sooner.
A. T. MORGAN, Redemption, Ark.

Our Shoes Proved Durable
Globe Association: This is to certify and affirm that I received goods ordered and they are as you recommended them. I would not write at once, my object being to test them. I can now say that the shoes give perfect satisfaction and the Globe Association is a money-saving firm for the poor man. I shall recommend you wherever I go, and do all the good I can.
JOHN H. EVANS, Rome, Ga.

Is Surprised at Value
Globe Association: I received the shoes in good condition and was surprised to get such value for so little money. I shall place my orders with you in the future.
Amount saved \$2.50.
ELYES WORKMAN, Digness, W. Va.

Found Shoes Better Than Expected
Globe Association: I am entirely satisfied with the shoes; they are really better than I expected for the money. They are just the kind that would cost \$3.50 at my home. (Globe price 98 cents.)
CHARLIE STEWART, Eden, Miss.



OUR BIG, FREE CATALOGUE contains thou-
sands of illus-
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wonderfully low prices on almost everything, including
Men's and Women's Furnishing Goods, Heavy Hard-
ware, Photographic Goods, Household Goods, Carpets,
Curtains, Agricultural Implements, Pianos and Or-
gans, Watches, Ladies' Caps, Jackets and Furs,
Clothing for Men and Boys, Guns and Ammunition,
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dolins, Violins, Buggies, Jewelry, Crockery, Optical
Goods, Trunks, Harness, Saddles, Drugs, Wall Paper,
Paints, Glue, Banjos, Bicycles, Diamonds, Shoes,
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Catalogue is sent to our members free in shipments of Gro-
ceries and other heavy goods, so that its weight adds noth-
ing to the freight.

Address **GLOBE ASSOCIATION** 377 to 385 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO

Write us a postal card or Sign, Tear off and mail this corner.
GLOBE ASSOCIATION, 377 to 385 Wabash Ave., Chicago
Send me shoe order blank and full information.
Your name.....
P. O.
R. F. D. of.....
Street No.
State.....

Fun for the Family

THE OPTIMIST.

The cow is in the hammock,
The cat is in the lake,
The baby is in the garbage-pail;
What difference does it make!

A Greenwich man tells of a Connecticut farmer who, after having driven a lot of hogs to Greenwich, sold them for precisely what had been offered him before he left home.

"You don't seem to have made much by bringing your hogs down here," remarked the man who tells the story.

"Well, no," replied the agriculturist, dejectedly, "I ain't made no money, but then, you know, he added, his face brightening, "I had the company of the hogs on the way down."—Harper's Weekly.

Fishing—"Huh," she says disgusted like, "here you've gone and spent \$11.50 for a lot of tin bugs and trinkets like that just for the sake of catching some fish, when you know very well that you always turn up your nose at fish when we have it. You'll spend \$11.50 to catch something that you don't want. That's a man for you."

"Now can you beat that line of thought? I suppose a woman would figure that if you went out hunting for elephants and got two or three you ought to eat them or else your time was wasted."

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER.

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient, tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address, DR. L. T. LEACH, Box 93, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A WIFE'S MESSAGE

Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

My husband was a hard drinker for over 20 years and had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. I at last cured him by a simple home remedy which any one can give secretly. I want every one who has drunkenness in their homes to know of this and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to me. I will tell them just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Box 416 Hillburn, N. Y. I am sincere in this offer. I have sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write me to-day. As I have nothing whatever to sell, I want no money.



Book and particular

A LIFE CURE

for Varicocele. My latest methods surpass anything I have ever found. Most cases cured in 10 to 60 days. No pain, no danger, no experiments. Afflicted persons want cures—not experiments. My specialty is varicocele, rupture, stricture and urinary diseases. Illustrated free, in person or by letter.

G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D., 60 N. ILLINOIS ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Enlarged Prostate Gland.—This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. French flexible catheters, best of all, sent postpaid for 70 cents each. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Monarch Hydraulic Cider Press

Great strength and capacity; all sizes; also gasoline engines, steam engines, saw mills, threshers. Catalog free.

Monarch Machinery Co., Room 163, 39 Cortlandt St., New York.

NURSERYMAN WANTED!

To take charge of Nursery Farm No. 3, twenty acres. He must be a propagator, budder, and grafter of experience. Give references, state wages and size of family.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

"Do you keep good, honest goods here?" asked the fussy old man in the cafe.

"Well, sir," responded the waiter, "the whisky's straight, all right, but to be candid with you, I think the pretzels are crooked."—Cleveland "Leader."

"Mrs. McKinley," said a Canton clergyman, "once told me about a colored widow whose children she had helped to educate. The widow, rather late in life, married. A few months after her marriage Mrs. McKinley asked her how she was getting on. 'I se a-gettin' on fine, thank ye,' the bride answered. 'And is your husband a good provider?' said Mrs. McKinley. 'Deed he is a good providah, ma'am,' was the reply. 'He got me five new places to wash at dis las' week.'"

An Ozark County farmer received a note from a young man who had been "going with" his daughter recently, which read as follows: "Dear Sur: Wood like Jessie's hand in marage. She and I are in luv and I think I nede a wife. Yures, Henry." The farmer replied by letter, saying: "Friend Henry: You don't need a wife. You need a spelling-book. Get one and study it a year. Then write me again."—Kansas City "Star."

"So you think a rich man can't go to heaven, eh?" "Oh, yes, suh—he kin go dar all right, but his case'll be purty much de same ez dat er de boy peekin' under der circus tent whilst de circus is gwine on!"—Atlanta "Constitution."

"Then you don't care for me, Miss Pickle?" "Care for you? Not the least in the world."

"Don't you think that in time—" "No, you noodle! Not in a thousand years!"

"I'm a noodle, am I?"

"You are."

"I see!" he gasped, reaching for his hat. "I'm in the soup!"

A young man, who had not been married long, remarked at the dinner-table the other day:

"My dear, I wish you could make bread such as mother used to make." The bride smiled, and answered in a voice that did not tremble:

"Well, dear, I wish you could make the dough that father used to make."

Big Trees.—The growth of a big tree requires from fifty to one hundred years. A fool can ruin it in half an hour.—Troy "Press."

Have Been.—An elderly woman who had, during the course of a somewhat eventful life, buried four husbands, encountered at the gates of the cemetery where they reposed an old but timid lover whom she had not seen for years. She took him inside and showed him—not without a feeling of pride—the well-kept tombstones of her former lords and masters. "Ah, James," she remarked, feelingly, "you might have been lying there to-day if you had only had a little more courage."

"Mercy, John! Did you fall?" John, (speaking through the snow)—"Fall? Certainly not. I am sitting in a tree eating huckleberries."

"Well, Mr. Lambskin, how do you like being married?"

"Not in the least. I am no longer allowed to smoke, drink or go out alone."

"Then you must be sorry you married?"

"I am not allowed to be sorry, either."

Mike—Kin yure woife cook as good as yure mother used to Pat?

Pat—She can not; but Ol niver mination ut. She kin throw considerable better.

"Shorty sez he'd be satisfied wit life if he could manage one ting."

"Wot's dat?"

"So's he could eat in his sleep!"

"I wonder if you could tell me whether George Washington was a soldier or a sailor?"

The kid grinned. "He was a soldier, all right," was his reply.

"How do you know?" asked the weary teacher.

"Because I seen a picture of him cross-

The Celebrated DeLoach Mill

The World's Standard for 20 Years



RELIABLE INCUBATORS & BROODERS

Fruit Presses

FOR ALL PURPOSES

LARGE or SMALL Presses with grinding mills or without.

Send for descriptive circulars and prices.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

Supply Dept.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WE WANT NAMES

We want YOU to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five farmers living in the United States, having a few head of stock (cows, horses, pigs). You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FREE. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten farmers.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten farmers and we will send you postpaid, ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES.

Address: THE RURAL HOME, 641 West 43d St., New York, N. Y.



Burbank Japan Plum Tree in Fruiting.

A patron sending the above "Photo" states that this is one of the 1400 Burbank plum trees he has from which he sold 2200 bushels of fruit, six years after planting.

PLUM TREES AT BARGAIN PRICES

We can quote you special low prices on standard varieties mentioned: BURBANK, ABUNDANCE, THANKSGIVING, Red June, Climax, LOMBARD, SHIPPER'S PRIDE, GUEH, Bradshaw, Niagara, Reine, Claude and Wickson, York State, German and Felleberg plum trees.

Send us a list of your wants for special prices, before ordering elsewhere. Our prices are lower for plum trees TRUE TO NAME than those of other reliable growers.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Box 700, Rochester, N. Y.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR

200 Eggs Size for \$3.00 Insures pure air, correct temperature through natural Hen heat. No lamps to smoke or regulators to adjust. Hen instinct controls the whole hatch from beginning to end; therefore, you get better results from your hatch. Agents Wanted. Catalog FREE.

Natural Hen Incubator Co., B-72, Columbus, Nebraska.

Mill
et the Pace
hers do the
Best They
Can
A 15-year-old
boy can operate
successfully.
Two hands cut
5,000 feet per day.
15,000 mills in use
the world over.
The Feed, Friction
Automatic Steel Tri-
nd Track produce
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E. Steam Engines
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Saws and Water
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UBATOR
Insures pure
air, correct
temperature
eat. No lamps
to adjust. Non-
ole hatch from
before, you get
hatch.
log FREE.
ator Co.,
Burbank.

WONDERFUL SHOE OFFER

SEND NO MONEY

But if you want a pair of these shoes for 98 cents, if you are willing to examine them if sent subject to your examination and approval before payment, simply write us a postal card or a letter, saying "send me shoe order blank and full particulars." We will send you simple rules and instructions for ordering, a full explanation of our plan and how we can sell goods so low, with highest bank, commercial and customer's references. We will tell you all about our great mail order business, established ten years, all about our new system of trading and how we can make the price so low; how you can get our big free General Merchandise Catalogues, the best and lowest priced catalogues published. We sell to members of our Association only, and we want you to become a member, so that you may send us orders for, and save dealer's profits on, not only shoes, but groceries, clothing and practically everything used in the home.

Read What People Say below about these shoes. Persons who have bought and worn the shoes write us they are worth \$3.50. You may think the shoes must be worthless at the low price we name, but if anybody actually knows the value of these shoes, it must be those persons who have actually bought and worn them. The experience of others is a lamp guiding us in all the affairs of life. So for your information we print below a few of the thousands of letters received from persons who have bought and worn these shoes.



98 cents
buys these
Men's
handsome
Blucher,
box calf
shoes,
exactly as
shown in this illustration, in
the latest New York Tipped
Toe; an extremely stylish,
durable shoe, claimed
by our members in
their letters below
to be equal to
shoes sold
elsewhere
at \$8.50.

Money back
if not satisfactory.

THESE SHOES, priced and illus-
trated on this
page, are high-grade, more stylish, better fitting,
better wearing, than you can buy elsewhere at
\$3.50 according to the letters printed below by
persons who have bought and worn the shoes.

Don't think these shoes are too cheap to be
good. We can sell
shoes for even less than 98 cents per pair. But we do not
recommend them. Poor shoes which can be sold under 98
cents per pair, cost less, but do not wear so well, hence
are dearer in the end.

Some people judge of the value of an article
only by the price asked. If
the price is high they think the article must
necessarily be good. But we respectfully
submit that a high price asked and obtained
for a pair of shoes is not in itself a guaran-
tee of excellence. It is the method, the
expensive system under which most goods
are sold that increases the price, but not the
value. We are anxious to hear from you,
so we may explain the New Method of Trading origi-
nated and perfected by us, which saves the expense and
waste of the old system, and keeps the prices down.

Don't be afraid the shoes won't fit.
We guarantee a fit
and we take the risk. If we should make a mistake
in size so that it would be necessary to return
the shoes to us for correction, we accept them
back at our own expense, and in case you have
paid for them we either refund your money
or send correct size, as you may direct.
So don't worry, say about the fit. We
ship thousands of pairs of these shoes
every week, and do not have trouble about
a fit so often as one case in a thousand.
There are 999 chances that we fit you
at first attempt to one that we fail.

98 cents
buys these
Ladies'
handsome,
new style
Dongola
Kid lace
shoes.

patent leather tip, Cuban heel,
extension soles slightly ex-
tended. Stylish last, Agat-
tine eyelets, satin top fac-
ing, silk sewed, sizes 2 1/2
to 8; width A. D. E.E.
Persons who have
worn them say they
are equal to shoes
selling in stores and
from other cata-
logs at \$3.50.

Our customers
say this is the
most wonder-
ful shoe offer
ever made.
**WHITE
US TO-
DAY.**



**We make it easy for
you to give us a trial. If
you are not pleased you
get your money back.**

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY About Our Fine Shoes FOR 98 CENTS

Found Second Order as Satisfactory as First
Globe Association: I received the pair of shoes and must say we are well pleased. They fit perfectly. This was my second order from you, both shipments giving equal satisfaction. We can say from the dealings we have already had with you that we believe you will do everything you promise.
J. K. WRIGHT, Humboldt, Tenn.

Hopes We Will Prosper
Globe Association: My purchase of shoes resulted in my entire satisfaction. I hope the Globe Association will continue to prosper, as this is certainly the best place for rich and poor to purchase goods. The shoes would cost \$3.50 per pair here. I therefore saved just \$2.50.
GEORGE HELD, Fremont, O.

Thanks For Promptness
Globe Association: I received the shoes several days ago and am well pleased with them. Thank you for your promptness in filling order. The shoes arrived in just 4 days from the time the order was sent. You may consider me a regular customer. Amount saved \$2.50.
FLORENCE MILES, Baxley, Ga.

Our 98 Cent Shoes Would Cost \$4.00 There
Globe Association: I am much pleased with the shoes. They are equal to any \$4.00 shoes here. I can say the Association is all right and will do just as they say.
CHARLES HAYES, Colfax, Ia.

Will Trade With Us in Future
Globe Association: I am well pleased with the shoes. I have been a customer of _____ & Co. for a long time. We had just sent them an order before I learned of this Association, but I shall order from you in future.
J. C. BROWN, Du Quoin, Ill.

Neighbors Think Our Shoes a Wonder
Globe Association: I received the shoes very promptly and wish to thank you for them. I have shown the shoes to some neighbors and they think them a wonder at the price. I will send order for carpet very soon.
MRS. J. M. VAUGHN, Mt. Vernon, Ind.

Shoes Fit Perfectly
Globe Association: I received the shoes in good order. They are a perfect fit, and I am well pleased with them. I am satisfied with my first order.
J. E. MOLUND, Trenton, Neb.

Our Shoes at 98 Cents Would Cost \$3.50 There
Globe Association: I am glad to tell you how well I am pleased with the shoes. They could not be bought here for less than \$3.50. In fact, I have not before seen a shoe I like so well. I am glad to have the opportunity of ordering from you and send you another order now. I wish to order a buggy from you soon. Amount saved on one pair of shoes at 98 cents, \$2.50.
NOAH OSHEALDS, Thomasville, S. C.

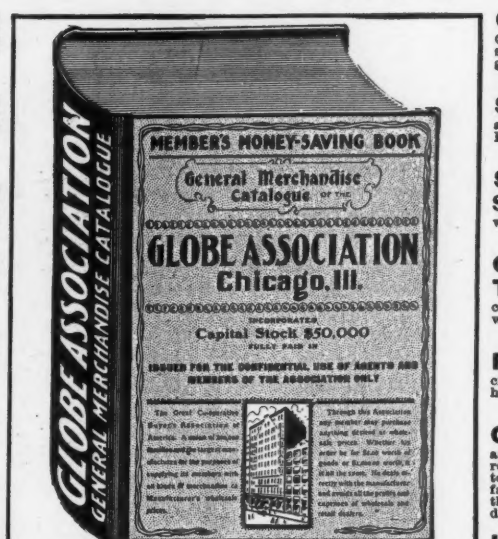
No Such Shoes There
Globe Association: I received the shoes and am compelled to acknowledge they are all you claim. There are none of the kind to be had at the place where I trade which equal them in style and price. If your dealings with others are as prompt as with me, all may trust your words.
R. C. W. SMITH, Fair Oaks, Ala.

Sends Another Order
Globe Association: I received the shoes and am well pleased. To prove it I enclose another order.
J. F. McMURRAY, Halesmith, Okla.

Shoes We Sell at 98 Cents Would Cost \$3.50 There
Globe Association: I am well pleased with the shoes. They could not be bought anywhere in this section at less than \$3.50 per pair. I now send another order for suit of clothes.
W. A. GODFREY, Clarksville, Ark.

Our Values Surprise Everybody
Globe Association: I am very much pleased with the shoes and everybody is surprised that they are so nice and so very cheap.
J. D. KIRKPATRICK, Denison, Tex.

Shoe Dealer Admits Our Shoes are Worth \$4.50
Globe Association: Shoes received. I took a man to the express office who had dealt in shoes for years and he says the shoes are worth \$4.50 a pair. (Globe price 98 cents.) The express agent says he paid \$4.50 last week for a pair of the same grade. Amount saved on this order \$3.40.
N. S. JONES, P. M., Bailey, Ala.



MEMBER'S MONEY-SAVING BOOK
General Merchandise Catalogue of the
GLOBE ASSOCIATION
Chicago, Ill.
Capital Stock \$50,000
FULLY PAID IN
ISSUED FOR THE CONFIDENTIAL USE OF AGENTS AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION ONLY

OUR BIG, FREE CATALOGUE contains thou-
sands of illus-
trations, tens of thousands of quotations, and names our
wonderfully low prices on almost everything, including
Men's and Women's Furnishing Goods, Heavy Hard-
ware, Photographic Goods, Household Goods, Carpets,
Curtains, Agricultural Implements, Pianos and Or-
gans, Watches, Ladies' Caps, Jackets and Furs,
Clothing for Men and for Boys and Amusement,
Sewing Machines, Dry Goods, Machinery, Tents, Man-
doline, Violins, Huggies, Jewelry, Crockery, Optical
Goods, Trunks, Harness, Saddles, Drugs, Wall Paper,
Paints, Guitars, Banjos, Bicycles, Diamonds, Shoes,
Magic Lanterns, Furniture, Stoves, Baby Carriages,
Safes, Notions, Clocks, Millinery, Sporting Goods, Gita,
Pumps, Scales, Bells, Blacksmith's Tools, Dairy Sup-
plies, Electrical Goods, Graphophones, Exhibition
Outfits, Ladies' Wearing Apparel, Lamps, Mackin-
toshes, Tombstones, doubtless the lowest prices ever
known on almost every article used by mankind. This
Catalogue is sent to our members free in shipment of Gro-
ceries and other heavy goods, so that its weight adds noth-
ing to the freight.

Greatly Pleased
Globe Association: I received my shoes and certificate this morning and am greatly pleased with them and have been showing them to different people and talking in favor of the Association. The shoes I last bought at my home we spent \$3.50 for, and there is no difference in the value from your shoes at 98 cents.
LYDIA A. MOORE, Greenville, Miss.

Our 98 Cent Shoes Sell There at \$3.50
Globe Association: The shoes are O. K. and a regular \$3.50 shoe here in the stores. I am well pleased with all your goods and believe they are a higher grade of material than is found in goods purchased in retail stores.
W. L. MCGILL, Oakdale, Tenn.

Saved \$2.50 on One Pair of Shoes
Globe Association: I am well satisfied with the shoes I purchased for 98 cents. They are very fine. I will do all I can for your benefit. Amount saved \$2.50.
H. M. EBERHART, Rockerville, S. D.

Shoes We Sell at 98 Cents Would Cost \$4.00 There
Globe Association: The shoes received are very beautiful. I am very well pleased with them. They would have cost me \$4.00 here. I believe the Globe Association is all right.
A. F. ALEXANDER, Greenville, S. C.

Our 98 Cent Shoes Would Cost \$5.00 There
Globe Association: I am much pleased with the shoes (purchased at 98 cents) and find them as represented. The man's shoes we could not get here for less than \$5.00 and lady's shoes would cost here \$3.00. I will send in another order very soon.
B. J. McDUFFIE, Orangeburg, S. C.

Regrets He Didn't Know Us Sooner
Globe Association: The shoes are beautiful. They are equal to any \$2.50 shoes here. I have but one objection, and that is that I did not know of you sooner.
A. T. MORGAN, Redemption, Ark.

Our Shoes Proved Durable
Globe Association: This is to certify and affirm that I received goods ordered and they are as you recommended them. I would not write at once, my object being to test them. I can now say that the shoes give perfect satisfaction and the Globe Association is a money-saving firm for the poor man. I shall recommend you wherever I go and do all the good I can.
JOHN H. EVANS, Rome, Ga.

Is Surprised at Value
Globe Association: I received the shoes in good condition and was surprised to get such value for so little money. I shall place my orders with you in the future. Amount saved \$2.50.
ELYSES WORKMAN, Digness, Va. Va.

Found Shoes Better Than Expected
Globe Association: I am entirely satisfied with the shoes; they are really better than I expected for the money. They are just the kind that would cost \$3.50 at my home. (Globe price 98 cents.)
CHARLIE STEWART, Edon, Miss.

Address GLOBE ASSOCIATION 377 to 385 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO

Write us a POSTAL CARD or Sign, Tear off and Mail this Corner.
GLOBE ASSOCIATION, 377 to 385 Wabash Ave., Chicago
Send me shoe order blank and full information.
Your name.....
P. O.
R. F. D. of
Street No.
State.....

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All the World Knows and Loves The Christian Herald. It is the One Magazine that Irresistibly Appeals to Every Member of the Household. Its Superb Literary Features, Secular and Religious, Touch Upon Every Phase of Human Interest the World Over, and Its Many Beautiful Pictures, Like Windows, Illumine Its Generous and Attractive Pages. If you Are Planning to Put Into the Hands of Your Loved Ones a Perfectly Safe, Very Attractive and Most Interesting Family Magazine, You Cannot do Better than to Subscribe for The Christian Herald. It's Bright, Clean, and Newsy.



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The Christian Herald is Published Weekly, 52 Times a Year. Admirably Edited, Beautifully Illustrated, Superbly Printed, and Containing an Aggregate of Over 1,200 Large Pages a Year, with over 1,000 Bright Pictures, it Gives Greater Value, Four Times Over, than any of the Popular Dollar Monthly Magazines. Its Yearly Subscription Price is Only \$1.50 for 52 Numbers, and Our Beautiful "Sunshine" Calendar Goes Free with Every Annual Subscription.

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Our Free Calendar

OUR CALENDAR FOR 1908, which we offer Free to every Annual Subscriber, is the finest possible specimen of Fifteen Color lithographic reproduction of the charming Water Color Painting entitled, Little Sunshine in Church.

Read What Margaret E. Sangster Says About Our Sunshine Calendar:

The Christian Herald Calendar for 1908 is a dream of artistic perfection. Anything more bewitchingly dainty, more charmingly childlike than "Little Sunshine in Church" it has not been my good fortune to see.

A Delightful Study in Color

The exquisite small maiden, a mother's darling, is sitting by herself in a high-backed pew, which forms a rich background for her delicately poised head and graceful little figure. She is dressed as a child of her rosebud type should be, in a garb of softly shimmering pink; her gray beaver hat is tied under her dimpled chin by gauzy ribbons of blossom tint, and her pretty hands are folded inside a great fluffy muff.

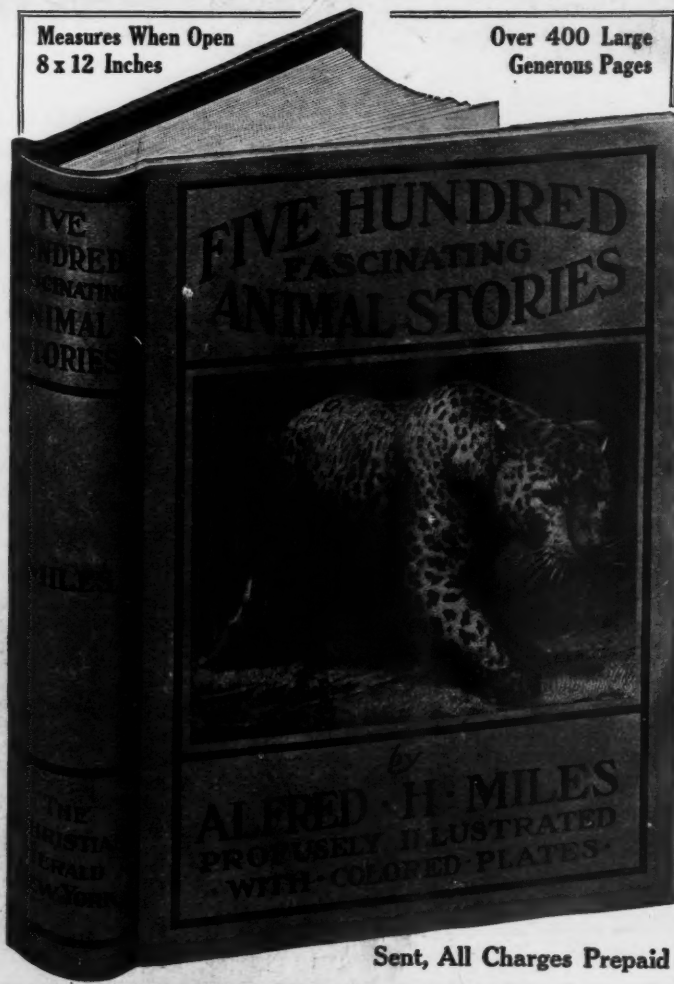
366 Benedictions

But the essential loveliness of the picture is in the sweet and thoughtful face of the child, for whom the setting is an appropriate frame. Whoever is so happy as to receive this unsurpassed gem of art as an addition to the treasures that adorn the home, will be sure of a benediction every day in the year.

Our SUNSHINE CALENDAR measures 14 x 18 inches, and is sent without crease or break, All Charges Prepaid, FREE with Every Annual Subscription.

Measures When Open
8 x 12 Inches

Over 400 Large
Generous Pages



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Lovely Christmas Gift

IN order to introduce The Christian Herald into Your Home, we will send on receipt of only TWO DOLLARS, The Christian Herald One Whole Year—52 Times—Our Beautiful Sunshine Calendar, and Five Hundred Fascinating Animal Stories.

"Five Hundred Animal Stories" is a Concentrated Natural History of the World wonderfully told in brief, vivid, and absorbingly interesting stories. Dramatic incidents come thick and fast from first page to last, and anecdote after anecdote is related in that delightful conversational style that gives an irresistible fascination to the book from cover to cover.

500 Fascinating Animal Stories

(With Nearly a Hundred Colored Illustrations)

Is not a "child's book" by any means—though one child must literally devour. It is the kind of book that appeals to every nature-lover. Once we have read this book, our knowledge of Animal Life is greatly enriched. We know more about the Lion, the Tiger, the Panther, the Jaguar, the Monkey, the Birds, the Fishes, and the Snakes than ever before, and will ever henceforth be on the lookout for further and more exhaustive information.

What \$2.00 Will Buy

Five Hundred Animal Stories is Exquisitely Bound in Dark Green Cloth with very Rich Genuine Gold Lettering. The Front Cover Presents a Lifelike Picture of a Furious-Looking Leopard in Natural Colors.

We will Send this Superb Book, Our Beautiful Sunshine Calendar and The Christian Herald to January 1, 1909 (all three), for Only TWO DOLLARS. Act To-day, as To-morrow May be Too Late.

Unconditional
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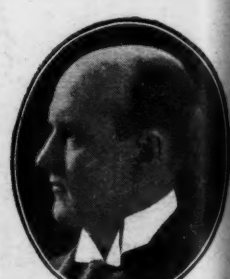
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